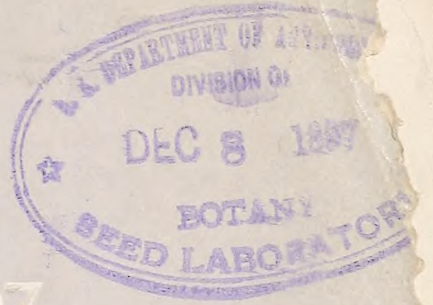


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

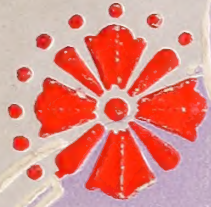
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No Seeds



FALL 1897

SPRING 1898



THOMAS
MEEHAN
& SONS

GERMANTOWN
PHILADELPHIA
PA.

NURSERYMEN

AND

LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS

**CORNUS FLORIDA FLORE RUBRO
RED-FLOWERED DOGWOOD.**

The White-flowered Dogwood is so well-known that it would seem unnecessary to give a description of the beautiful Red-flowered variety other than to say that it is exactly like the parent form, with the exception of its attractive pink flowers.

While the chief difference consists in its having rich pink-colored flowers, there are minor ones as well. The leaves are of a darker green, it is of more compact growth, and it flowers when quite young. It is a common occurrence to find flowers on two or three year old plants.

As with the parent form, it is perfectly hardy. It can be planted in any position where a small-sized, bushy tree, of not over twenty to twenty-five feet in height, would be in place.

The Red-flowered, White-flowered and Weeping Dogwood form a beautiful and interesting group.



**ACER POLYMORPHUM
ATROPURPUREUM
BLOOD-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE.**

This is probably the finest plant ever introduced from Japan. In the spring, when the foliage is fairly expanded, it is of a deep blood-red color, and this hue is maintained to a great extent throughout the season. Its compact, bushy growth affords an opportunity to use it anywhere, no matter how small a place may be. Like many other bushy growers, it increases slowly in size, and even when full grown, it is but from twelve to fifteen feet in height, and about the same in width. While used largely as a shrub on the lawn, it is frequently planted to form a bed, or with other Japanese sorts in groups. A bed of it or of mixed kinds always commands attention.



**VIBURNUM PLICATUM
JAPANESE SNOWBALL.**

The Japanese Snowball is one of the few popular shrubs that combine beautiful flowers with rich and ornamental foliage, and that are always used when there is room for but a few of the choicest kinds.

This attractive Snowball forms an upright-growing bush of beautiful outline, quite different from the spreading habit of the common one. The young shoots, both wood and leaves, have a distinct, coppery color, and when the leaves are fully expanded they become of a rich dark olive green, remaining this way until the very last thing in the fall. The foliage contrasts nicely with the flowers, and with that of other shrubs which may be near it.

Either set out singly or planted in groups, nothing exceeds it in beauty.

Fall, 1897—Spring, 1898



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines,
Evergreens, Hardy Plants
and Fruits



ILLUSTRATED

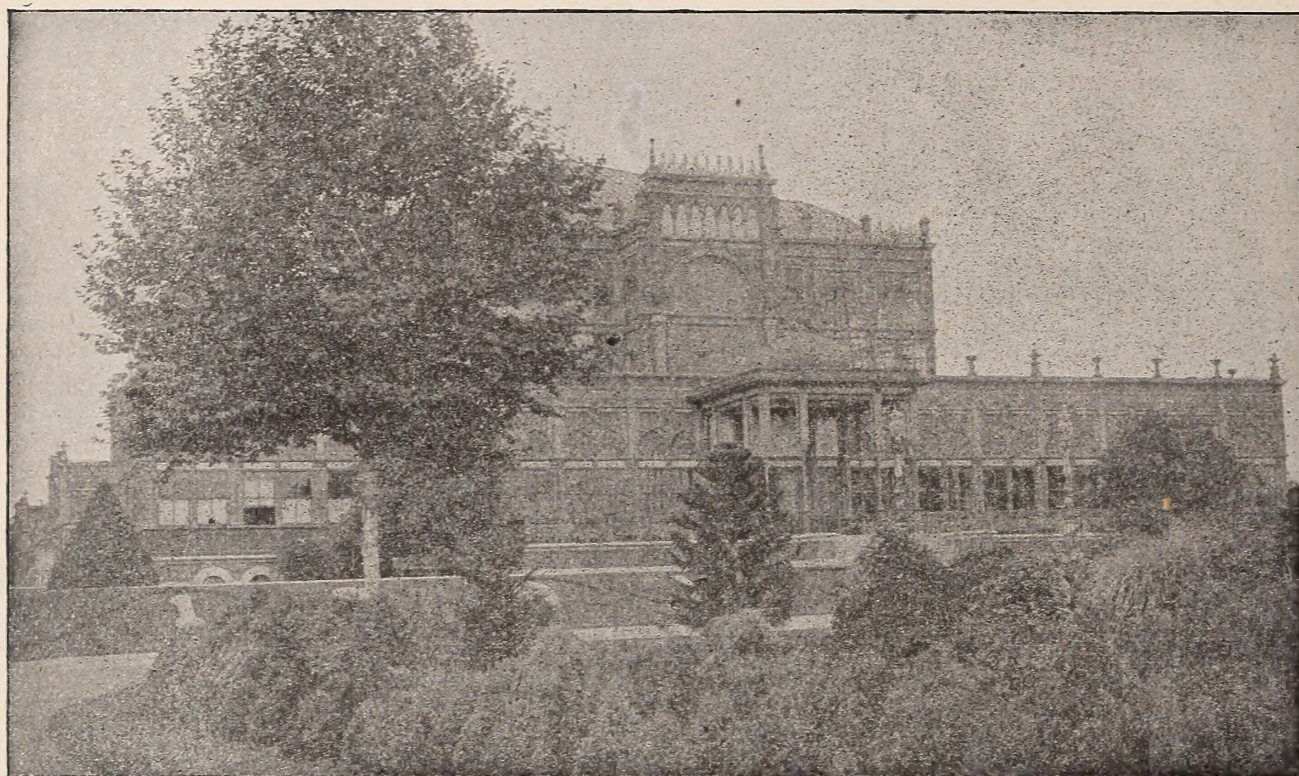


THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS
NURSERYMEN AND LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS

P. O. STATION "G"
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



DIRECTIONS TO CORRESPONDENTS.



Platanus orientalis, Oriental Plane.

Bed of Evergreens at Horticultural Hall, Fairmount Park, Phila.

TELEPHONE.—Our office is connected with the LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

PRICES.—The prices contained herein are the lowest we offer. Five or twenty-five plants of any one sort sold at the ten or hundred rate respectively. When more than two hundred and fifty plants of any one sort are required, a special rate may be had on inquiry.

STOCK SELECTED by customers, at the Nurseries, will be charged for at advanced rates, according to the value of the trees chosen.

BOXES AND PACKING will be charged for; but only a sufficient sum to cover the cost of time and material consumed. Our packing is done in the very best manner, and by our method large trees can be shipped in bales to long distances in perfect safety. We advise boxes, however, whenever possible. When no packing directions accompany the order, we use our own judgment in the matter.

SHIPPING.—For small orders, shipment by Express is preferable,—but for long distances freight is quite as good. It must be remembered that freights are very slow, and ample time must be allowed us when shipping goods in this way.

CASH WITH ORDER.—Customers who have not dealt with us heretofore should send cash with order,—old customers can, if they wish, remit on receipt of goods and invoice. All accounts are due, *net cash*, as soon as goods are delivered.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office Money Order, payable at Station "G," Philadelphia, or by drafts or checks on Philadelphia or New York banks, or by registered letter. Postage Stamps accepted for small amounts.

ORDER EARLY.—Much time can be saved in the shipping season if customers would prepare and forward their orders for Fall before the first of October, and for Spring, before the first of April. Every attention, however, will be accorded those sending their orders after that time.

SHIPPING SEASON.—In the Fall we usually commence shipping about the 15th of September, continuing until freezing weather comes, and in Spring, about the 15th of March, the season rarely closing until the 10th or 15th of May.

VISITORS are cordially invited to inspect our stock. They should take the train at Twelfth and Market Streets, getting off at Walnut Lane Station; or at Broad and Market Streets, for Carpenter Station. Cabs can be had at either station if desired. The Eighth Street and Germantown Avenue electric cars come within three squares of our nurseries. Leave cars at Church Street (Pelham) Germantown.

PREFACE TO 31st EDITION.

Just forty-five years ago Thomas Meehan, the senior member of the present firm, commenced the nursery business here in Germantown, with but three acres of ground and almost no capital. From the first he saw that in time to come there would be a growing demand for ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens of every description,—not only for large private places, but for Parks and Cemeteries, and he determined to shape his business with that idea in view. At that time there was little or no demand for Ornamental Trees, outside of a few of the commoner sorts.

That he was wise in reaching such a decision, and adhering to his belief in a future for such a class of goods, is proven by the extensive plant now conducted by himself and his sons. One hundred and forty acres are closely planted with all that is good and desirable. The newest trees and shrubs are imported annually from all important growers in the world, and thoroughly tested as to their value before being offered to their customers. Every care is exercised that all stock sent out is exactly as represented, strong, thrifty, healthy and well rooted, and every effort is exerted that all dealings shall be satisfactory to their customers. This policy has been strictly adhered to, with the result that not only do their customers continue with them from year to year, but they recommend their friends to deal at these nurseries also.



Acer polymorphum dissectum.

Acer polymorphum reticulatum.

Acer polymorphum pinnatifolium atropurpureum.—(For prices see page 8.)

Scientific and practical knowledge have been combined to make this the most complete nursery of its kind in the United States. The success achieved has been very great,—superintendents of parks, cemeteries and large estates coming annually to this place to replenish their stock.

The firm believes in furnishing customers with vigorous trees, having an abundance of roots, and for this purpose there are annual applications of manure to the trees, frequent transplanting and thorough cultivation continually.

THOMAS MEEHAN.
THOMAS B. MEEHAN.
J. FRANKLIN MEEHAN.
S. MENDELSON MEEHAN.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS,

Nurserymen and Landscape Engineers,

Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND ENGINEERING.



A Scene on the Wissahickon.

Landscape gardening is an art, and cannot be taken up lightly by the novice with the expectation of achieving great success unless he has a natural gift for it. One must have the power of seeing in the mind from the very beginning not only the appearance of the work when completed, but what the result will be in after years when the trees and shrubs have attained their growth.

Natural beauties must be retained or brought out more strongly, vistas opened where obscured by natural growth, or preserved when new plantings are to be made, and trees of both large and small growth located where they will be of the most service.

Every style of architecture requires a certain arrangement in the planting that one may be in perfect harmony with the other.

Not only, therefore, must one have a gift for creating what may be termed a beautiful picture, he must have as well a thorough practical knowledge of trees and shrubs, that they may be properly placed in the general planting arrangement. How often it is that instead of setting groups of dwarf trees so that an uninterrupted view of some distant point may be secured, large growing ones are carelessly planted in the same situation, or groups of trees that ought to be arranged to produce the effect of a large expanse of lawn, give an entirely opposite result.

The Landscape Engineering Department of this firm is under the personal direction of our Mr. J. Franklin Meehan. Through him we prepare and carry out plans for grading, roadmaking, planting and remodeling of old places, and, in fact, every branch of this work. From our long experience as nurserymen we feel we are especially fitted to give information upon the subject of trees, shrubs and forestry.

Our charges for the work are moderate, and plans are carried out on most favorable terms. Special arrangements made when extensive work is contemplated. Correspondence solicited.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS.

HINTS ON TREE PLANTING AND PRUNING.

Probably the loss of the larger number of trees that die after transplanting is due more to improper planting and the neglect to prune them sufficiently than to any other cause, and it is to prevent this as much as possible that we offer these few suggestions.

When trees are received from the nursery they should be "heeled in" in order to keep the roots moist and free from air. "Heeling in" is merely putting the roots temporarily in the ground and covering them with a thick layer of soil. The trees are "heeled in" closely, so that a great many can be put in a small space. Care must be taken to pack the earth in tightly against the roots to exclude the air.

Trees properly "heeled in" will keep in good condition for several weeks, or even longer, though it is good policy to have the ground prepared in advance so that they may be planted at once upon their arrival, and only "heeled in" until all can be permanently set out.

Should the plants become frozen in transit, no injury will occur if the box or bale be placed in a dark cellar or covered over with straw or similar material and allowed to thaw out, without being exposed to light, air or any artificial heat.

Soil.—Successful planting depends to a great extent upon the soil. While a tree will stand almost any amount of moisture, it cannot exist if water remains about the roots,—good drainage must be had.

Water will not pass through clay soil, and where the soil is such, a hole should be dug sufficiently deep to pass through the clay to the strata below. Where the clay is too deep for this, other means of drainage must be provided, either by stone drains (tile drains will soon choke up with roots) or by digging very large holes, three or four feet

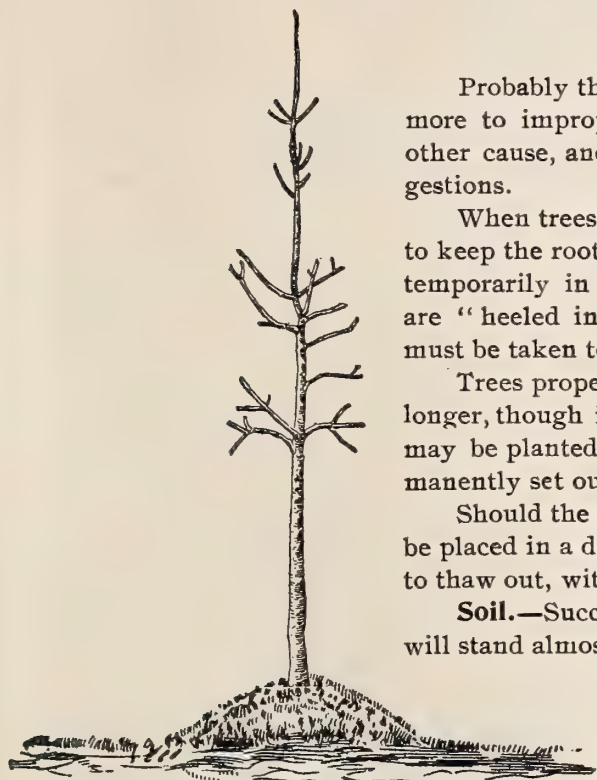


Fig. 1.—Tree planted in a mound where proper drainage cannot be secured in the subsoil.

deep, and as wide or wider, and the bottom filled with broken stone or ashes.

Another method of planting when the soil is of this character is to loosen the soil for a foot or so deep, but to not dig a hole. Place the tree on the top of the ground and fill up around it with good soil. This will set the tree in a mound. (See figure 1).

Always dig a larger hole than the roots require, even if it is not filled in with new soil, as it is essential that the ground should be loosened up to provide for good drainage and plenty of moisture. Loose ground absorbs the moisture much quicker than when it is undisturbed. For an ordinary sized tree, say ten to twelve feet in height and one and one-half to two inches in diameter, the hole should be made at least three feet in diameter and two feet deep.

If possible, cart away all the earth taken out and bring new top soil and manure in which to plant the tree,—about one-fourth well rotted manure and three-fourths of top soil.

If any roots are broken, cut them off smoothly with a sharp knife; they will more quickly callus when the surface is smooth.

Set the tree in the hole to about the same depth, or a trifle deeper than it was in the nursery,—the discoloration above the roots will indicate the point. Fill in about the roots slowly, being careful should the tree have a great number of fibrous roots to work the earth well in among them and under the butt of the tree. Fine soil free from large stones or clods of earth should be used for this.

Take a good stout rammer and pack the earth in as tightly as possible as it is gradually filled in about the tree.

If the earth is filled in too fast it cannot be packed tight enough. The object is to press the earth as close to the roots as possible, so that there will be no air between them and the soil. The close pressing soil will enable the roots to take moisture from it readily. There is no danger of packing the soil too hard.

Pruning.—This is an essential feature, and yet it is frequently overlooked by amateurs. A great many trees fail from exhaustion from lack of pruning. A vigorous tree has enough roots to supply it with all the sap it needs; but as soon as it is transplanted it is unable to draw moisture from the earth until new roots are made, and it again becomes established. All this time the branches and leaves are drawing on what sap there is in the tree, and when this becomes exhausted, if new roots have not yet grown, the tree dies.



Fig. 2.—Showing proper pruning of freshly planted trees. Also the fibrous roots of the Pin Oak.

All trees need more or less pruning when transplanted ; just how much depends a great deal on the tree to be pruned. A maple, poplar, birch or elm will do with very little pruning, while an oak, beech, chestnut, walnut or ash requires severe cutting. The roots which a tree has must also be taken into consideration. If it is well furnished with roots and fibres, it will require less pruning than if it has but a few stout roots devoid of fibres. (See Fig. 2).

In a general way, it may be said that hard wooded trees require severe pruning, while those having a soft, sappy wood need but a light one. This does not always apply. A Pin Oak has very fibrous roots, as a rule, and moves quite easily without much pruning, though some will consider it advisable to do severe cutting even in its case. On the other hand, the larch, which has a very soft, sappy wood, but practically no fibres, and, in fact, but little root, must be pruned closely, to get it to transplant well.

Mulching.—This consists of putting a thick layer of straw, hay or well rotted manure on the surface of the ground about the tree, covering the earth disturbed when the tree was planted. It should be put on at least three or four inches thick.

Manure makes the best mulch, as it acts as a fertilizer as well,—the rains washing its substance down to the roots from time to time.

We advise mulching for both Spring and Fall planted trees and shrubs. It prevents the drying out of the soil and retains moisture during the summer, and in winter the frost does not penetrate as deep as would otherwise be the case.

More might be written on this subject ; but we think what we have stated will be sufficient. In short, the vital points are,—a large hole, good soil tightly packed about the roots, ample pruning and a good mulching.

PRUNING OF FLOWERING SHRUBS.



Deutzia scabra—Unpruned.

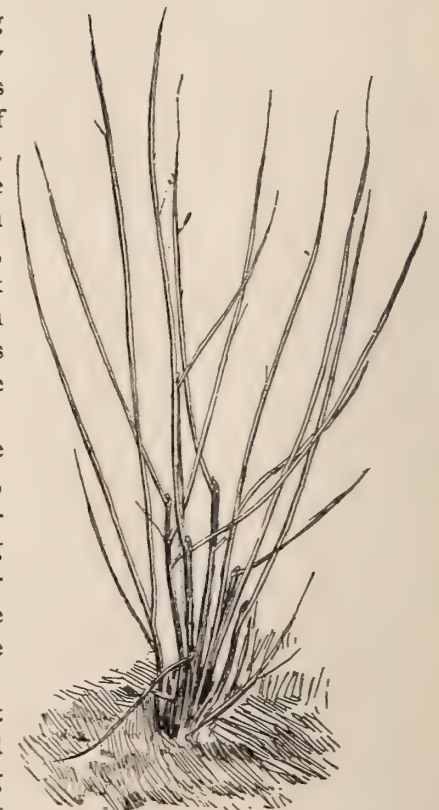
old shoots close to the ground, so that the new growth will push out from the root of the plant. If the bush makes too strong and rank a growth, a moderate amount of pruning in winter will not lessen the bloom to any extent, especially as the extreme ends of the young wood do not flower.

Summer pruning of flowering shrubs is practiced by some gardeners with success, after the plants have done blooming, but in this case it must be done with great care, as the cutting away of much wood when in full leaf tends to weaken the plant, while the object to be gained is to foster a strong and vigorous growth. It is an excellent time, however, for a moderate pruning.

In the winter season much of the pruning of flowering shrubs is performed, and usually the operation takes with it all the flower buds that should clothe the plant with a mass of bloom during the spring and early summer. This is because gardeners do not consider the flowering habits of the various shrubs with which they have to deal. To prune away, in winter, the young wood from a Weigela, Deutzia, Mock Orange, Lilac, or Bush Honeysuckle, takes with it all the bloom of the following spring. This is usually the case, however, when indiscriminate pruning is practiced.

There are very few shrubs that may be severely cut in winter. The hardy Hydrangea, Althæa, and some smaller shrubs like the Hypericum, form their flower buds on the young growth made in the summer of the same year they bloom, but nearly all other shrubs make their flower buds on the young growth made the season previous to their expanding.

The proper system of pruning is one that will induce an abundance of young wood, and this can only be accomplished by the trimming out of much of the two year old growth,—that which has already flowered,—cutting out the



Deutzia scabra—Properly pruned.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

“SEED” indicates that the stock is in the original seed-beds.

“TRANS.” or “Tr.” indicates transplanted stock.

FIGURES IN PARENTHESIS indicate about the height of the tree when at from twenty-five to thirty years of age.

PRICES:—Five plants of any one variety of the same size furnished

ACACIA. Mimosa Tree.

Acacia Julibrissin. (10 to 15 ft.) A low growing, spreading tree, with feathery foliage. Requires protection north of Philadelphia.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$ 3 50 per 10
5 ft. “	1 00 “	7 50 “ 10

ACER. Maple.

There are but few trees as popular as Maples. For street, avenue and other places where shade is required, the Silver, Norway, Sycamore and Sugar are invaluable. The Silver is the fastest grower of all; but for permanency the others are sometimes preferred.

Acer campestre. European Cork Maple. (20 to 25 ft.) A small sized tree, with round or spreading head, and handsome, neat foliage. Can be grown as a large shrub if desired. Valuable for grouping or for planting on high, dry ground, where it thrives especially well.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$ 2 00 per 10
5 to 6 ft. Very bushy....	1 50 each	

“**dasyarpum.** Silver Maple. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the best of trees when very quick growth, large size and light foliage are required. Trimmed moderately, annually, it becomes of fine shape. A beautiful ornamental tree if given ample room to develop. It is particularly useful for planting on wide streets or avenues, and especially so on building sites, where it is desirable to get a large growth as quickly as possible. We recommend it for this purpose rather than the Carolina Poplar, which is now so largely used.

6 to 8 ft. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$ 2 50 per 10	\$ 15 00 per 100
8 to 10 ft. “	50 “	3 50 “ 10	25 00 “ 100
10 to 12 ft. “ 1½ in. diam.	1 00 “	8 50 “ 10	50 00 “ 100
12 ft. “ 2 in. “	1 50 “	12 50 “ 10	75 00 “ 100
12 to 14 ft. “ 2¼ in. “	2 00 “	17 50 “ 10	
14 ft. “ 2½ in. “	2 25 “		

“**var. Wierii.** Wier’s Cut-leaved Silver Maple. (35 to 40 ft.) This remarkably beautiful tree has a partly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. It is a rapid grower and an excellent lawn tree; it is desirable also for lining carriage drives, and is used occasionally for street planting.

6 to 7 ft. Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$ 4 00 per 10	\$ 25 00 per 100
12 ft. “	1 75 “		

“**lætum (colchicum rubrum.)** (25 to 30 ft.) A large sized species, from Japan, making a medium sized tree. The young growth of both wood and foliage is of a brilliant red, and when mature, of a shining green. The foliage remains on the tree until late fall without changing color. By cutting down once or twice when young a large bush-like tree can be had. It is also a valuable street tree south of Philadelphia.

7 to 9 ft. Trans.....	\$ 75 each	\$ 5 00 per 10
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“**macrophyllum.** Oregon Maple. (35 to 40 ft.) This fine tree has foliage much like the European Sycamore Maple, a tree which it much resembles in other respects as well, excepting that it is more round-headed.

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....	\$ 50 each
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at the rate per 10, twenty-five at the rate per 100. When 250 or more are required, a special price will be given by letter.

TREES SELECTED by customers in the nurseries will be charged for accordingly. When customers do not specify the size or price of the tree wanted, it must be taken for granted that the selection of a suitable size is left to our judgment.

Acer obtusatum. A species from Southern Europe, of medium growth, and with fair sized foliage. A pretty, ornamental tree.

3 to 4 ft. Seed.....	\$ 50 each	\$ 3 50 per 10
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“**platanoides.** Norway Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) A large handsome, round-headed tree, bearing numerous large, dark green leaves, which remain on the tree until late in the fall. Extremely valuable for street and avenue planting, and for lawns, where a spreading tree is wanted.

6 to 7 ft. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$ 2 50 per 10	\$ 20 00 per 100
9 to 10 ft. “	50 “	4 00 “ 10	30 00 “ 100
10 ft. “ 1½ in. diam.	1 00 “	7 50 “ 10	50 00 “ 100
10 to 12 ft. “ 2 in. “	1 50 “	12 50 “ 10	100 00 “ 100
12 ft. “ 2¼ in. “	2 00 “		
12 to 14 ft. “ 2½ in. “	2 25 “		

“**var. Schwedleri.** Purple Norway Maple. (30 to 35 ft.) The foliage of this variety is of a bright crimson in early spring. It afterwards fades to a purplish green. It makes a tree of nearly the same size as the Norway Maple.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....	\$ 75 each	\$ 6 00 per 10
8 to 9 ft. “	1 50 “	12 50 “ 10

“**Pseudo Platanus.** European Sycamore Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) A well-known fast growing tree, with large green leaves and clean, smooth bark. It makes a fine tree for street planting, especially where the atmosphere is cool and moist, though this is not a necessity to a good growth.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$ 2 50 per 10	
6 to 8 ft. “	50 “	3 50 “ 10	
10 to 12 ft. “ 1½ in. diam.	1 00 “	7 50 “ 10	\$ 50 00 per 100
12 ft. “ 2¼ in. “	2 00 “	15 00 “ 10	100 00 “ 100
12 to 14 ft. “ 2½ in. “	2 25 “		

“**var. Douglasii.** (30 to 35 ft.) This differs from the foregoing in having smaller and more pointed leaves, and in being of smaller growth.

8 to 10 ft. Trans.....	\$ 1 50 each	\$ 10 00 per 10
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“**var. purpureum.** Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple. (35 to 40 ft.) There is a well defined purple color on the under side of the leaves, especially in early summer. A very pretty tree for ornamental planting.

7 to 8 ft. Trans.....	\$ 75 each	\$ 5 00 per 10
8 to 10 ft. “	1 00 “	7 50 “ 10

“**rubrum.** Red or Scarlet Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) A tree of large size when planted in deep or damp soil, and doing well in all situations. It is much admired in spring when displaying its red blossoms, and for its glowing crimson foliage in the fall.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$ 3 50 per 10	\$ 25 00 per 100
5 to 6 ft. “	75 “	5 00 “ 10	30 00 “ 100
9 to 10 ft. “	1 50 “		

“**saccharinum.** Sugar Maple. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the best of maples, its stately growth causing a demand for it for street planting, as well as for park and garden purposes. In the autumn the foliage becomes of a golden crimson. In rapidity of growth it is second only to the Silver Maple.

6 to 8 ft. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$ 2 50 per 10	\$ 20 00 per 100
8 to 10 ft. “	50 “	4 00 “ 10	30 00 “ 100
10 to 12 ft. “ 1½ in. diam.	1 00 “	7 50 “ 10	50 00 “ 100
12 ft. “ 1¾ in. “	1 50 “	12 50 “ 10	100 00 “ 100
12 to 14 ft. “ 1¾ in. “	1 75 “	15 00 “ 10	
14 ft. “ 2 to 2¼ in.	2 00 to \$ 2 50 each		

Acer saccharinum nigrum. Black Sugar Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) Of rather more compact growth and leaves less divided than the normal form; but it is equally as fast a grower.

10 to 12 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each \$12 50 per 10
 12 to 14 ft. " 2 00 "

" **spicatum.** Mountain Maple. (20 to 25 ft.) This is of but shrub size, flowering when but three to four feet high. The racemes of greenish yellow flowers are not unattractive. For planting in small groups.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

" **striatum.** Striped Bark Maple. (25 to 30 ft.) A medium sized tree, bearing large leaves, and valued for its stripes of green and white bark, running the length of the stems. It is much admired in the winter season. For lawn planting only.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
 9 ft. " 1 50 "

" **tartaricum.** Tartarian Maple. (12 to 15 ft.) A small sized tree, with roundish, serrated leaves and long leaf stalks. For grouping on the lawn.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
 4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 5 00 per 10

" **var. Cinnale.** (10 to 15 ft.) This variety of the above has smaller, divided leaves, and makes but a large shrub. Used in planting groups, and pretty as a single specimen.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
 3 to 4 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10

" **tauricum.** (10 to 15 ft.) A low growing, bush-like species, the foliage of which has some likeness to campestre. Valuable for ornamental grouping.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10

" **trilobatum (monspessulanum.)** (7 to 10 ft.) This is of but medium growth with us. The leaves though smaller, remind one of the Sycamore Maple.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10



Acer Polymorphum Atropurpureum, Blood-Leaved Japan Maple.

JAPANESE MAPLES.

The Japanese Maples are so shrub-like in growth, and, many of them, of such beautiful colors, that we class them by themselves. Because of these characters they are much used for forming permanent beds for color in summer. The blood-leaved, atropurpureum, is very much in demand. In groups, they can be planted about four feet apart.

Acer Japonicum. Japanese Maple. (10 to 15 ft.) This is a slow growing sort, with round, dark green leaves.

18 to 24 in. From pots....\$1 50 each \$10 00 per 10

" **var aureum.** Golden-leaved. (8 to 10 ft.) A golden-leaved variety of the above, one of the most desirable sorts, and quite scarce. The foliage changes from green to gold and from gold to bronze and then to a greener shade again.

18 to 24 in. From pots....\$1 50 each \$10 00 per 10
 2 to 2½ ft. " " 1 75 " 15 00 " 10

Acer Japonicum lætum. (12 to 15 ft.) This variety produces young leaves of a deep red, which gives way to green later on; of larger growth than the other sorts.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
 4 to 5 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10

" **var. palmatum.** (12 to 15 ft.) A large, broad-leaved sort, the foliage of which is of a light green. One of the stronger growing kinds.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each \$10 00 per 10

" **polymorphum.** Japan Maple. (12 to 15 ft.) This is a large growing shrub with small, deeply lobed leaves of a coppery green. It is the parent form of many of the beautiful "Japanese Maples" in cultivation. For planting as a single tree on the lawn it is most desirable, its feathery green leaves making its appearance distinct from that of any other tree, and it has pretty red shoots.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10 \$35 00 per 100
 2 to 2½ ft. " 1 50 " 10 00 " 10
 3 to 4 ft. " very bushy 2 00 "
 5 ft. " specimens 3 00 "

" **var. atropurpureum.** Blood-leaved Japan Maple. (12 to 15 ft.) This is the most popular of all kinds with beautiful foliage. It is identical in growth and form of leaf with the preceding one, but produces foliage of blood-red color. Besides that it is pretty all through the season. It is particularly fine when its foliage is fully expanded in early spring. It is generally used for planting in groups to obtain a mass of crimson color, but can be used equally as well as a single specimen.

8 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$25 00 per 100
 12 to 18 in. " 75 " 5 00 " 10 35 00 " 100
 18 to 24 in. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10 50 00 " 100
 2 to 2½ ft. " 1 50 " 12 50 " 10
 3 ft. specimens 2 00 "

" **var. polymorphum ampelopsilobum.** (12 to 15 ft.) The foliage of this sort is rather larger than the typical form. The tips of the leaves are of a slightly reddish hue ore of the stronger growing sorts.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each \$10 00 per 10

" **var. cristatum.** (6 to 10 ft.) A very pretty variety with curiously cut olive-green leaves. Quite distinct from any other, and somewhat rare. The twigs are red and the foliage rosy green.

18 to 24 in. From pots. \$1 50 each \$12 50 per 10

" **var. dissectum.** (5 to 7 ft.) Cut-leaved Japan Maple. A striking form with finely dissected green foliage, and somewhat drooping growth of almost fern-like character. It is not as strong a grower as the other sorts. A valuable variety. (See cut page 3.)

18 to 24 in. From pots. \$1 50 each \$12 50 per 10
 2 to 2½ ft. " " 1 75 " 15 00 " 10

" **var. dissectum atropurpureum.** (5 to 7 ft.) Cut-leaved Japan Blood-leaved Maple. Of the same characteristics as the above, with the addition of the blood-leaved feature. It is a sort that is used in all collections.

18 to 24 in. From pots \$1 50 each \$10 00 per 10
 2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....1 75 " 15 00 " 10

" **var. pinnatifolium atropurpureum.** (5 to 7 ft.) Another finely divided blood-leaved sort, but quite distinct from the preceding. (See cut page 3.)

12 to 18 in. From pots \$1 50 each \$12 50 per 10
 2 to 2½ ft. " " 1 75 "

" **var. reticulatum.** (5 to 7 ft.) When the foliage first expands, the color is deep yellow, but as summer advances it has a yellowish tint mixed with green; not a strong grower.

13 to 24 in. From pots \$1 25 each \$8 50 per 10
 2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....1 50 " 10 00 " 10

" **rufinerve.** (8 to 12 ft.) A Japanese species, with small, green leaves, and making but a large sized shrub. Useful for planting in small groups with trees of similar growth.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each \$7 50 per 10
 6 to 8 ft. " 1 50 " 10 00 " 10

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven.

Ailanthus glandulosa. Ailanthus. Tree of Heaven. (30 to 35 ft.) An extremely fast growing open headed tree, doing well in poor soil where but few other trees will grow. The flowers of the female (seed-bearing) form do not have quite as offensive an odor as the male one. It seems to thrive well in cities, and is largely used for planting there.

3 to 4 ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each. \$1 50 per 10 \$7 50 per 100
 5 to 6 ft. Trans..... 50 "
 12 ft. " 1 75 "

Allanthus glandulosa. Female.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$2 00 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

ALNUS. Alder.

Alnus glutinosa. European Alder. (20 to 25 ft.) A fast growing tree, and one of the largest of Alders. Will grow in low, damp ground.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
9 to 10 ft. " 1 00 "

" **var. imperialis laciniata.** Cut-leaved Alder. (30 to 35 ft.) The finely divided leaves of this variety present a beautiful appearance. Like the type, it is of compact pyramidal growth, making a very ornamental lawn tree. If necessary it can be planted in low, damp soils.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each. \$3 50 per 10 \$25 00 per 100
6 to 8 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
8 to 9 ft. " 1 50 "

ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut.

Æsculus glabra. American Horse Chestnut. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the fastest growing species, with reddish colored bark. Its flowers, greenish yellow, appear early in May. It makes a large, spreading, open head, and is useful either as an ornamental or a street tree. It holds its foliage in summer, in trying situations better than the European does.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each. \$2 50 per 10
5 to 6 ft. " 60 " 4 00 " 10
10 to 12 ft. 2¼ to 2½ in. diam. \$2 00 to \$3 00 each.

" **Hippocastanum.** European Horse Chestnut. (50 to 60 ft.) When planted in deep, rich soil this makes a magnificent, round headed tree, though of rather slow growth. Its large panicles of white flowers adorn it beautifully in May. One of the first trees to expand leaves in the spring.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each. \$4 00 per 10
6 to 8 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10
8 to 9 ft. " 1 25 " 10 00 " 10

" **var. alba plena.** (30 to 40 ft.) A variety with double white flowers. A fine lawn tree.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each. \$3 50 per 10
4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
6 to 7 ft. " 1 25 " 10 00 " 10

" **var. rubra plena.** Double Red Horse Chestnut. (30 to 40 ft.) Largely used in ornamental planting.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each. \$3 50 per 10
4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
6 to 7 ft. " 1 25 " 10 00 " 10

" **Lyonii.** (Pavia.) (35 to 40 ft.) This species has handsome foliage, and bears panicles of greenish yellow flowers tinted with rosy crimson, in early May. One of the best lawn trees.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each. \$5 00 per 10

" **rubicunda.** Red flowered Horse Chestnut. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the handsomest of all. It has very dark green leaves, and handsome, red flowers, tinged with yellow, which are produced in early May.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each. \$3 50 per 10
5 to 6 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
6 to 7 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Peach.

Amygdalus Persica. Double flowered white. (10 to 12 ft.)
" " " crimson. (10 to 12 ft.)
" " " rose. (10 to 12 ft.)

There are but few more beautiful small trees than these flowering peaches. Blooming early in April, as they do, they are looked on as harbingers of spring. The three sorts make a very attractive group.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

ANDROMEDA. Sorrel Tree.

Andromeda arborea. (20 to 25 ft.) The only tree of all Andromedas. A very valuable, medium sized tree, bearing racemes of white flowers in mid-July. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant crimson. It is usually grown as a large bush. A beautiful tree either for massing or as a single specimen.

18 to 24 in Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10
5 ft. " 1 50 "

ANONA. Papaw.

Anona triloba. (30 to 35 ft.) A small sized tree, bearing bell-shaped, greenish purple flowers in early May, followed by banana-like, edible fruit. The heavy, dark green leaves make it a very ornamental tree on the lawn.

4 to 5 ft. Seed.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
5 to 6 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10

ARALIA. Hercules Club.

(See also Dimorphanthus)

Aralia Japonica. (10 to 15 ft.) Of much resemblance to spinosa, described further on.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each.

" **pentaphylla.** (15 to 20 ft.) Known also as Acanthopanax spinosum.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each.

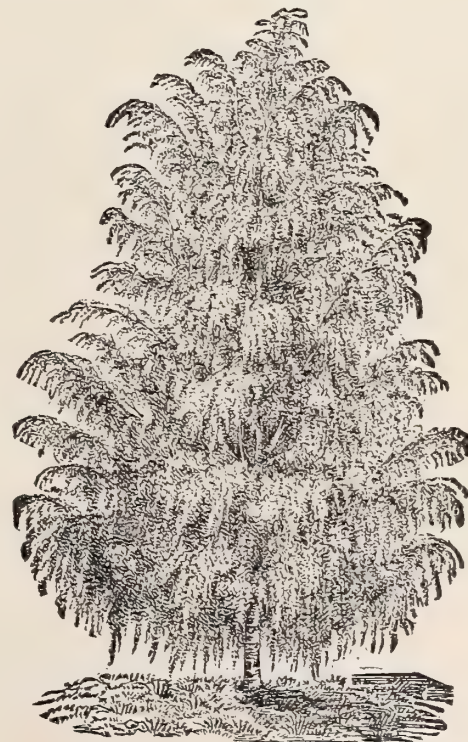
" **spinosa.** (10 to 15 ft.) A singular looking, small sized tree, with very prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in the month of August. It suckers up from the roots, and should be used where large, odd looking clumps in the background are needed.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
6 ft Clumps..... 75 "

BETULA ALBA LACINIATA.

(Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.)

This is one of the most beautiful of all Birches. The leading shoot grows perfectly straight and the main branches are the same as those of the common European White Birch, but the twigs are quite light and are gracefully pendulous.



On this account, and because of its beautiful cut leaves it is highly esteemed.

It is particularly useful for planting as a single specimen or in groups on a lawn, or for a specimen tree in a cemetery.

BETULA. Birch.

The quick growth, light branches and airy appearance of most all birches, and the beautiful bark of many, make them indispensable trees to all planters. They thrive on high, dry or stony soils, as well as in ordinary places.

Betula alba. European White Birch. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the most valued of trees because of its rapid growth, pretty foliage and white bark. At the age of but 4 to 5 years the white bark begins to appear.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
6 to 8 ft. " 75 "
10 to 12 ft. " 1 50 "

" **var. fastigiata.** Pyramidal White Birch. (35 to 40 ft.) A pyramidal sort, of compact growth, with the same white bark as the type. A fine sort for ornamental planting.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10

" **var. laciniata.** Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. (35 to 40 ft.) Deservedly the most popular of weeping trees. It is of slender, yet vigorous growth, has finely divided leaves on drooping branches, besides possessing beautiful white bark. The leader continues to ascend, consequently it makes a tall growing tree. (See cut page 9.)

6 to 7 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10 \$35 00 per 100
8 to 9 ft. " 1 50 " 10 00 " 10

" **var. pendula Youngii.** (6 to 10 ft.) This forms a pendulous head which, when grafted on stems of four to six feet high, are well displayed.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
6 to 8 ft. " 1 75 " 15 00 " 10

" **var. purpurea.** Purple Birch. (30 to 35 ft.) This has purple foliage and purplish white bark, making of it a most desirable lawn tree.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
9 ft. " 2 00 "

" **costata.** (20 to 25 ft.) An erect, compact, strong growing tree, with quite good sized leaves. From the Amoor River. Distinct.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

" **lenta.** (40 to 50 ft.) The well-known Sweet Birch. Makes a large, shapely tree, with dark brown bark. Thrives in low as well as high ground.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

" **lutea.** Yellow Birch. (40 to 50 ft.) Sometimes confounded with the preceding, but quite distinct. Its yellow bark alone is sufficient to identify it.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

" **papyracea.** Paper Birch. (40 to 50 ft.) One of the finest of the genus, growing into a large shapely tree, having large leaves and beautiful white bark; a good shade tree.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
8 to 9 ft. " 1 50 "

" **populifolia.** Poplar Birch. (40 to 50 ft.) Another sort valued for its white bark and fast growth.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10
8 to 10 ft. " 1 50 "

" **pumila.** (10 to 12 ft.) A singular, Western species, growing only to bush size.

12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

" **rubra.** (40 to 50 ft.) Red Birch. Easily recognized by its shaggy, red bark. It prefers a damp situation, though not requiring it. The foliage is green, not red as is sometimes supposed.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
4 to 4½ ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10 20 00 " 100
6 to 7 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10

BROUSSONETIA. Paper Mulberry.

Broussonetia Kämpferi. (30 to 35 ft.) A Japanese species, of quick growth, and with large leaves

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

CARYA. Hickory.

For timber purposes hickories are among the most valuable of our trees, besides that the Shellbark, Pecan and Sulcata are planted for their nuts. The large size to which all grow makes them valuable park trees. Being rather difficult to transplant when large, medium sized trees should be planted, and closely pruned.

Carya alba. Shellbark Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.) The nuts are excelled by the Pecan only, while the timber is of the best. It makes a tree of large size.

10 to 15 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10

Carya amara. Bitternut Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.) The nuts are thin-shelled and the "meat" very bitter; but the wood is of the best. It makes a large tree.

6 to 10 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
3 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10

" **microcarpa.** Small Fruited Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.) The fruit is too small to be of value. The tree grows large, and its timber is valuable.

6 to 8 ft.\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10

" **olivæformis.** Pecan Nut. (50 to 60 ft.) This needs no description, so well known and valued are its nuts. (See illustration.

8 to 12 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10 15 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10

" **porcina.** Pig Nut Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.) The nuts are of no value, but in the estimation of many the timber is the most valuable of all.

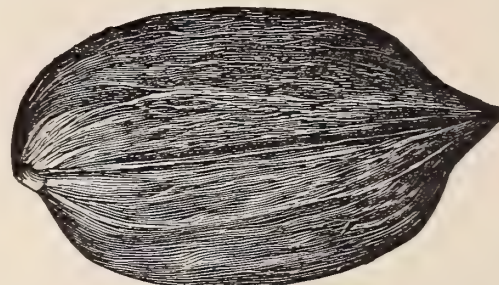
6 to 8 ft.\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10

" **sulcata.** Large Fruited Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.) This has very large nuts, and but for its thick shells it would rank with the shellbark in value.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10
6 to 8 ft. " 75 "

" **tomentosa.** White Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.) A tree of fine proportions, and valuable for timber.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100
5 to 6 ft. 75 "



Carya olivæformis, Pecan Nut.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam.

(See Shrubs.)

CASTANEA. Sweet Chestnut.

Castanea Americana. American Chestnut. (50 to 60 ft.)

This well-known chestnut leads all others in the sweetness of its nuts. It is a very rapid grower and should be given ample room. It should be pruned closely when transplanted.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 6 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. " 35 " 1 50 " 10 10 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft. Trans 75 "
9 to 10 ft. 2 in diam.... 1 75 "

" **Japonica.** Japanese Chestnut. (25 to 35 ft.) An exceedingly valuable kind, because its medium growth makes it suited for small places, and also as it produces its large sized nuts when but five or six years old. The nuts are larger than the Spanish. Its maximum growth is probably 35 feet. See cut above.

12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
2½ to 3 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10
4 to 5 ft. Trans..... 75 "

" **vesca.** Spanish Chestnut. (30 to 35 ft.) This makes a tree of large size, with wide spreading branches. It is sometimes called Italian Chestnut. The large sized nuts it bears are much valued. Requires close pruning when moved.

2 to 3 ft. Seed\$ 35 each. \$2 00 per 10
4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10
6 to 8 ft. Trans..... 1 00 "

" **var. numbo.** (30 to 35 ft.) A variety of the Spanish having large nuts.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each.

" **var. Paragon.** (30 to 35 ft.) A variety of the Spanish chestnut, fruiting when quite young and having large nuts.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each.

CATALPA.

The large, tropical looking leaves of Catalpas, and their large, beautiful panicles of flowers in June, as well as their valuable timber, make them much sought for.

Catalpa bignonioides. Catalpa. (30 to 35 ft.) A fast growing, spreading tree, open headed, bearing panicles of flowers which are mainly white, but have stripes of crimson, and yellowish centres. Blooms towards the close of June. A useful lawn tree, as all Catalpas are, flowering at a season when shrubs and trees are mostly out of bloom.

3 to 4 ft.	Seed.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 00 per 10	\$12 00 per 100
6 to 7 ft.	Trans.....	50 "	3 50 " 10	20 00 " 100

" **var. aurea.** Golden-leaved Catalpa. (25 to 30 ft.) A variety of the above, with the green leaves shaded with yellow. It is a good ornamental sort.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$3 50 per 10
4 to 5 ft.	".....	75 "	5 00 " 10

" **Bungei (Nana.)** Chinese Catalpa. (5 to 10 ft.) A remarkable species, forming a dwarf, dense, round head. Of much use to planters in creating unique effects on the lawn.

2 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$4 00 per 10
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" **Kæmpferi.** Japanese Catalpa. (30 to 35 ft.) This makes a medium sized tree; the foliage differs somewhat from the others, and it produces its yellowish white flowers in mid-June. It is noted for its long, slender seed pods, which give the tree quite an odd appearance.

4 to 5 ft.	Trans.....	..\$ 35 each	\$2 00 per 10	\$12 00 per 100
7 to 8 ft.	".....	50 "	3 50 " 10	20 00 " 100

" **speciosa.** Western Catalpa. (35 to 40 ft.) Much more tree-like than any of the others, forming a tall, straight trunk, and of very rapid growth. A valuable timber tree. Its immense panicles of flowers are much like those of bignonioides, but they appear about ten days earlier, and they are larger and whiter than those of the other. A very rapid growing tree.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10	\$10 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft.	".....	35 "	2 00 " 10	12 00 " 100
6 to 7 ft.	".....	50 "	3 50 " 10	20 00 " 100
8 to 9 ft.	".....	75 "	5 00 " 10	25 00 " 100

CEDRELA.

Cedrela sinensis. (35 to 40 ft.) A Chinese tree, of Ailanthus-like appearance, growing to a large size. Bears long, drooping panicles 2 to 3 feet in length, of small, white, scentless flowers, towards the close of June. Somewhat rare now, but will doubtless soon become a valuable tree for street planting in cities.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$4 00 per 10
6 to 8 ft.	".....	1 00 "	7 50 " 10

CELTIS. Nettle Tree.

Celtis occidentalis. (30 to 35 ft.) A fair sized tree, of irregular growth, elm-like leaves, rough bark, and bearing brownish black berries in the fall. It makes a large, open head. Valuable for its unique appearance on a lawn.

2 to 3 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10	\$10 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft.	".....	35 "	2 00 " 10	15 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft.	".....	75 "	5 00 " 10	

" **var. pumila.** (20 ft.) A dwarf, more bush-like form of the above.

3 to 4 ft.	Seed.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 00 per 10
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CERASUS. Cherry.

Cerasus Padus. European Bird Cherry. (25 to 30 ft.) A very handsome tree, of large-spreading habit, clothed in May with long spikes of white flowers, followed by black berries. It is often grown in bush shape, though of tree size. It is one of the prettiest of ornamental trees, and should be largely used. Can be grown either as a bush or a tree.

2 to 3 ft.	Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10
5 to 6 ft.	Trans.....	50 "	3 50 " 10

" **serotina.** Wild Black Cherry. (30 to 35 ft.) The well-known " Wild Cherry," bearing strings of white flowers in May and black fruit in August. A valuable timber tree.

2 to 3 ft.	Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10
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" **pendula.** (6 to 8 ft.) A weeping form of the above.

6 ft.	Trans.....	\$1 25 each
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Cerasus Virginiana. Wild Choke Cherry (15 to 20 ft.) This species is much like the Padus, described above, in general character, but is of dwarf growth.

2 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10	\$10 00 per 100
6 to 7 ft.	".....	75 "		

CERASUS.

LARGE FLOWERING AND WEEPING VARIETIES.

Cerasus Avium alba plena. (20 to 25 ft.) This has very large, double white flowers, which are produced in great abundance in May. A tree of medium size.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10
4 to 5 ft.	".....	50 "	3 50 " 10
8 ft.	".....	1 50 "	10 00 " 10

" **ranunculæflora.** (15 to 20 ft.) An erect growing cherry, bearing bunches of large, double white flowers, rather later in May than the others. One of the best double flowering sorts.

4 to 5 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each
6 to 8 ft.	".....	1 00 "

" **rosea pendula.** (6 to 8 ft.) A weeping form of the Japanese Cherry, and one of the most beautiful weepers in cultivation. Grafted on tall stems, the branches bend gracefully to the ground. In early May these branches are clothed with lovely, single, rosy white flowers, which are particularly beautiful in the bud.

6 ft.	Trans.....	\$1 25 each
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" **Sieboldi rubra plena.** (20 to 25 ft.) This is one of the best of the double flowering cherries, bearing large flowers, white, tinged with rose.

4 to 5 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$4 00 per 10
8 to 9 ft.	".....	1 00 "	

" **sinensis fiore plena.** Chinese Double Flowering Cherry. (20 to 25 ft.) This fine old sort has been in collection for many years. It is much esteemed for its large, double white flowers, which appear in early May.

4 to 5 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each
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CERCIDIPHYLLUM. Katsura.

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. (40 to 50 ft.) A Japanese tree, attaining great size in its own country, and bearing minute apetalous, dioecious flowers. The leaves are of medium size, heart-shaped, dark green above and silvery beneath. The leaf stalks and veins are purplish. Its pyramidal growth is very pretty. This tree prefers a damp situation, where it grows rapidly.

15 to 20 ft.	Large specimen trees	\$2 50 to \$5 00 each
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CERCIS. Judas Tree.

Cercis Canadensis. American Judas Tree. (20 to 25 ft.) A small tree, round headed when given room to develop, bearing a profusion of light pink flowers, about the first week in May. Often grown in bush form. Useful for grouping with flowering trees of similar growth.

2½ to 3 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10	\$12 00 per 100
3½ to 4 ft.	".....	35 "	2 50 " 10	15 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft.	".....	50 "		
6 to 8 ft.	".....	1 00 "		

" **Japonica.** Japanese Judas. (8 to 10 ft.) A most beautiful species, rarely more than a large shrub in size. The deep rose colored flowers are in bunches of a dozen or so together, and appear on the old wood as well as the new, in the first days of May. It is one of the finest flowering shrubs in cultivation, and very conspicuous when in bloom.

18 to 24 in.	Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 25 per 10	\$ 8 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft.	Trans.....	35 "	2 50 " 10	12 00 " 100
3 ft.	".....	50 "	3 50 " 10	

CLADRASIS. Yellow Wood.

Cladrastis tinctoria. (Virgilia.) (20 to 25 ft.) A beautiful native tree, of round headed growth, bearing racemes of pea-shaped, white, sweet scented flowers in early June. A tree of medium size, and valued in ornamental planting.

3 to 4 ft.	\$ 50 each
5 to 6 ft.	Trans.....	1 50 "



Cornus florida.
(White-Flowering Dogwood.)

CORNUS. Dogwood.

(For other species of Cornus, see Shrubs.)

Cornus florida. Large Flowered Dogwood. (20 to 25 ft.)

One of the most esteemed of small trees. Its large white flowers appear about the 10th of May with us. Then there are its scarlet berries and brilliant crimson foliage in the fall to be looked for. A beautiful tree at all times. It is especially valuable for planting along the edges of woods. The brilliant coloring of its foliage in autumn makes a most striking display.

2 to 3 ft.	Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 75 per 10	\$ 5 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	50 "	3 50 " 10	20 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	75 "	5 00 " 10	25 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft.	"	1 00 "	7 50 " 10	40 00 " 100
8 ft.	" very bushy	1 50 "		

" **var. flore rubro.** Red-Flowered Dogwood. (20 to 25 ft.)

No introduction of recent years has met with so much favor as this. It is not a white one with faint shading of pink, such as is often met with in the woods, but is of a deep rose color. When full of flowers in early May, a prettier object can hardly be conceived. Everyone is pleased with it. It produces quite a fine effect if massed with the white one.

2½ to 3 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 75 each	\$ 5 00 per 10	\$ 30 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft.	"	1 00 "	7 50 " 10	40 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	1 50 "	10 00 " 10	60 00 " 100
7 ft.	" bushy specimens	\$2 00 each		

" **var. pendula.** Weeping Dogwood. (20 to 25 ft.) It was our

good fortune to introduce this variety. It has the same handsome white flowers, scarlet fruit and handsome fall foliage as the common one. Differing from most all other weepers, the central shoot does not weep, but grows erect. It is a striking and valuable ornamental tree.

2 to 3 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 75 each		
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CYTISUS. Laburnum.

Cytisus Laburnum. (15 to 20 ft.) This is barely a tree, in fact it is often seen in shrub shape. It is well known for its lovely racemes of yellow flowers, which appear about the 1st of June.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$ 2 00 per 10	\$ 12 00 per 100
5 to 6 ft.	"	50 "	3 00 " 10	15 00 " 100
7 to 8 ft.	"	1 00 "		

DIOSPYROS. Persimmon.

Diospyros Virginiana. (30 to 35 ft.) This makes a good sized tree, and bears fruit which is generally liked when thoroughly ripe. Wild kinds are often met with bearing larger fruit than common, and attempts to improve this fruit are being made. The flowers are yellowish white, small, somewhat tubular, making but little display.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$ 2 50 per 10	
4 to 5 ft.	"	50 "	3 50 " 10	
5 to 6 ft.	"	1 00 "		

DIMORPHANTHUS.

Dimorphanthus Mandshuricus. (Aralia.) (15 to 20 ft.)

The description of Aralia spinosa almost fits this tree. This one, however, grows rather taller than Aralia, and its immense panicles of white flowers are produced towards the close of July, a week or more in advance of Aralia. As it suckers from the root it should be planted where a large clump of it can be formed.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$ 3 50 per 10
8 to 10 ft.	" specimens	2 00 "	

FAGUS SYLVATICA PENDULA.

(Weeping Beech.)

The Weeping Beech is adapted for planting with groups of other trees as well as for single specimens.

The unique character of growth, which is usually more distorted than is shown in the illustration, gives it a position unoccupied by any other weeping tree.

The remark is often made that as a single tree it is not pretty, but it is exactly this feature that makes it valuable. The regular outlines of many other trees makes it necessary to plant something to break the monotony, to give relief from these regular lines, and it is then that the Weeping Beech is most useful.

A unique effect is produced by planting three in a group a few feet apart.



FAGUS. Beech.

Beeches have long been deemed indispensable to the landscape gardener. Their glossy foliage, the pendulous habit of the Weeping, finely cut leaves of the Fern-leaved and the purple of the Blood-leaved, are what entitle them to this distinction. The white bark of the American is in nice contrast with the darker hue of the English and its varieties. Like all hard wooded trees, it requires severe pruning when transplanted.

Fagus Americana. American Beech. (40 to 50 ft.) A magnificent tree, of large, round, spreading growth. Conspicuous for its almost white bark. On lawns it is usually allowed to grow branched close to the ground, thus making a beautiful specimen. Prune close when transplanted.

3 to 3½ ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$ 3 50 per 10	\$ 25 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	1 00 "	7 50 " 10	50 00 per 100
12 to 15 ft.	Large specimens	\$3 50 to \$10 00 each		

" **sylvatica.** European or English Beech. (40 to 50 ft.) This

also makes a large, spreading tree, but of more compact habit, and is much admired for its shining green foliage. It is sometimes grown as a large bush, and as its foliage, though dead, remains on all winter, it is a good deal used for screening purposes. It also makes an excellent ornamental hedge, and is largely used in New England in this way. Requires pruning when moved.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$ 3 50 per 10	\$ 25 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	1 00 "	7 50 " 10	50 00 " 100

" **var. asplenifolia.** Fern-leaved Beech. (15 to 20 ft.) With

finely divided, fern-like foliage and twiggly, well formed growth, it is universally popular. It does not make as large a tree, nor is it of as strong a growth as the heterophylla. Requires close pruning when planted.

18 to 24 in.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$ 3 50 per 10	
2 to 3 ft.	"	1 00 "	7 50 " 10	
3 to 4 ft.	"	1 50 "	10 00 " 10	

Fagus sylvatica heterophylla. Cut-leaved Beech. (25 to 30 ft.) The foliage is not as finely divided as that of the fern-leaved, nor is it quite as twiggy a grower; but it makes a large tree. A desirable and beautiful variety. Prune closely when transplanted.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
2 to 3 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
3 to 4 ft. " 1 50 " 10 00 " 10

" **var. pendula.** Weeping Beech. (30 to 35 ft.) This, while distinctly a weeper, has an angular, odd growth, just the thing to break the sameness which too many trees of regular outline give to a place. Should be closely pruned when transplanted.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
4 to 5 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
7 ft. " 1 50 to \$2 00 each

" **var. purpurea.** Copper Beech. (35 to 40 ft.) These are seedlings of the Rivers' Purple, and when so raised the foliage is more copper-colored than purple, and not as large. The growth is more compact than the Rivers'.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
2 to 3 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
3 to 4 ft. " 1 50 " 10 00 " 10

" **var. Riversii.** Rivers' Blood-leaved Beech. (35 to 40 ft.) Where a large growing tree of purple foliage is required, nothing equals this. From early spring till late fall, though varying in intensity of coloring at times—sometimes being almost black—there is always purple foliage. It should be closely pruned when it is moved.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
4 to 5 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10

FRAXINUS. Ash.

While large growth and light foliage characterize all kinds of ash to a more or less extent, there is much difference in the species. It is a hard wooded tree, consequently it needs severe pruning when transplanted.

Fraxinus Americana. American Ash. (50 to 60 ft.) A very fine, large, rapid growing tree, just the tree for parks, large public grounds, or for street planting. Should be pruned closely when moved.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
4½ to 5 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100
6 to 7 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100
8 to 9 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10 30 00 " 100
10 ft. " 2 in. diam. 1 75 "
12 ft. " 2½ in. " 2 25 "

" **elonga Japonica.** This makes rather slim branches and has finer foliage than many sorts.

6 to 8 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each.

" **excelsior.** English Ash. (40 to 50 ft.) This forms a tree of more rounded outline than the American. It has larger, greener leaves, which remain on the tree late into fall, and is distinguished by its black buds. It thrives in moist ground. A good sort for street planting. Requires close pruning.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
5 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100
6 to 7 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100
10 ft. " 1 50 "
12 ft. " 2½ in. diam. 2 00 "
15 ft. " 2½ in. " 2 50 "

" **var. atrovirens.** A dark green leaved variety.

6 to 8 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each
10 to 12 ft. " 1 75 "

" **var. globosa.** (6 to 8 ft.) A close, round-headed grower, which makes a pretty object when grafted on tall stems.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each

" **var. jaspidea.** Striped-bark Ash. (25 to 30 ft.) The bark of this tree is yellow and green, which is well displayed in the winter season.

6 to 8 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each
10 ft. " 1 75 "

" **var. lenticifolia.**

6 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each
10 ft. " 1 75 "

" **var. pendula.** Weeping Ash. (6 to 10 ft.) When grafted on tall stems this forms a spreading, umbrella-like head.

6 to 8 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each

" **var. pendula aurea.** (6 to 10 ft.) Of much the same character as the last, but with golden bark.

6 to 9 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each

Fraxinus excelsior salicifolia. Willow-leaved Ash. (25 to 30 ft.) The narrow foliage distinguishes it from other sorts.

6 to 8 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each

" **lutea.**

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10

" **Mandshurica.** A new species, from Manchuria.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
5 to 6 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10

" **Ornus.** Flowering Ash. (20 to 25 ft.) A medium sized tree, which when in flower is quite ornamental. It blooms here the last week in May. The greenish white, fringe-like flowers are in upright spreading panicles. A very desirable and ornamental sort for grouping on the lawn.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10
6 to 8 ft. " 75 "

" **potamophila.**

6 to 8 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each

" **platycarpa.** (20 to 25 ft.) A southern species, forming a low growing tree in the Northern States.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
6 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10

" **pubescens.** Red Ash. (30 to 35 ft.) Resembling the White Ash, but does not make as large a tree.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
15 to 18 ft. 2½ in. diam.... 2 00 to \$3 00 each

" **quadrangulata.** Blue Ash. (25 to 30 ft.) A very fine native tree, well distinguished by its four-angled stems.

8 to 10 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each \$7 50 per 10

" **sambucifolia.** Black Ash. (35 to 40 ft.) Another large growing native tree, with rather broader foliage than the White.

5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

" **viridis.** Green Ash. (30 to 35 ft.) A Western species, growing hardly as tall as the White.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
6 to 7 ft. " 50 "

GLEDITSCHIA. Honey Locust.

Gleditschia sinensis. Chinese Honey Locust. (25 to 30 ft.) A small sized Chinese tree.

4 to 5 ft. Trans \$ 50 each

" **triacanthos.** Honey Locust. (40 to 50 ft.) A fast growing, large, open-headed tree, with pinnate foliage and strong spines. It is particularly useful as a hedge plant for cold, bleak spots, being exceedingly hardy. (For prices on small sizes, see "Hedge Plants.")

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
6 to 8 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10
10 to 12 ft. " 1 50 " 10 00 " 10

GLYPTOSTROBUS. Chinese Cypress.

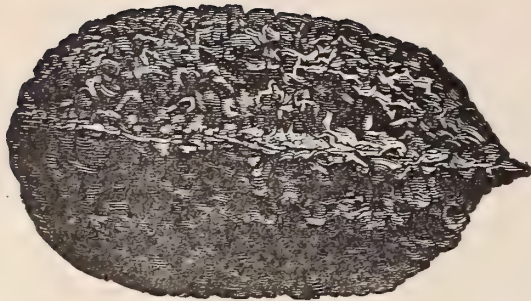
Glyptostrobus sinensis. (35 to 40 ft.) A fast growing, pyramidal, coniferous tree, not unlike the Deciduous Cypress, but with appressed foliage, on slender twigs. A group of three or more is particularly striking. Thrives in low or wet places.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10

GYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee.

Gymnocladus Canadensis. (40 to 50 ft.) This becomes a large well shaped tree when well developed. It makes but few twigs, but its pinnate leaves are so large that it gives ample shade. In early June, large panicles of greenish white flowers delicately scented, are produced, which are followed by large pods of seeds. It thrives at the seashore, and there also it makes a valuable shade tree. In cities also it grows well under most adverse conditions. It does well in damp places. It requires severe pruning when transplanted.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10 20 00 " 100
6 to 8 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
8 to 10 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
10 ft. " 1 50 "



Juglans cinerea. Butternut.

JUGLANS. Walnut.

Juglans cinerea. Butternut. (50 to 60 ft.) Well known for its rapid, clean growth, smooth bark, and its nuts. The kernels, however, hardly repay for the cracking. Prune closely when transplanting it. Will grow in low ground.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10	\$12 00 per 100
5 to 6 ft.	50 "	3 50 "	10 "
10 to 15 ft.	1 50 to \$2 50 each		

" nigra. Black Walnut. (50 to 60 ft.) A very large growing native tree, valued for its nuts. It will grow in either low or high ground. Prune well when transplanting it.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....	\$ 15 each	\$1 00 per 10	\$6 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....	25 "	1 50 "	10 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft.	50 "	3 50 "	10 "
6 to 8 ft.	75 "	5 00 "	10 "
10 ft. Trans.....	1 50 "		
10 to 12 ft.	2 00 to \$2 50 each		

" regia. English Walnut, or Madeira Nut. (30 to 35 ft.) A spreading tree of large size, esteemed for the excellence of its nuts. Prune closely.

12 to 18 in. Seed.....	\$ 15 each	\$ 1 25 per 10	\$8 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft.	25 "	1 50 "	10 12 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft.	35 "	2 50 "	10 15 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft.	50 "	3 50 "	10 "
6 to 8 ft.	75 "	5 00 "	10 "
9 to 10 ft.	1 00 to \$1 50 each		

" var. præparturiens. A dwarf variety, which produces nuts on younger trees than the others. Prune closely.

5 to 6 ft.	\$ 75 each	\$5 00 per 10	
8 to 10 ft.	1 00 to \$1 50 each		



Juglans regia. English Walnut.

KOELREUTERIA. Varnish Tree.

Koelreuteria paniculata. (20 to 25 ft.) An exceedingly ornamental small tree, native of China. It forms a flat, spreading head, has large, pinnate leaves, and early in July produces immense panicles of orange yellow flowers. Desirable as an ornamental lawn tree. Requires close pruning.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10	\$15 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft.	50 "	3 50 "	10 25 00 " 100
6 ft.	1 00 to \$1 50 each		

LARIX. Larch.

Larix Americana. American Larch. (50 to 60 ft.) A much valued tree, alike for its rapid growth and bright green foliage early in spring. Plant in fall or very early spring.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....	\$ 50 each		
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" Europæa. European Larch. (40 to 50 ft.) Of more compact growth than the preceding one, otherwise of the same character.

2 to 3 ft.	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10	
15 to 18 ft. Specimen....	1 50 to \$3 00 each		

LAURUS.

Laurus Benzoin. (Lindera) Spice Wood. (8 to 10 ft.) This is really more a large shrub than a tree. In early April the naked branches bear numerous small yellow flowers. The berries which follow are of a bright red color by summer time. All parts, twigs, leaves and berries are highly fragrant when crushed. A valuable large sized shrub for massing on the edge of a wood, lawn, or near a stream.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 1 00 per 10	\$ 6 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. Trans.....	25 "	1 50 "	10 10 00 " 100
3 ft.	35 "	2 50 "	10 "
4 to 5 ft. Bushy Specimens	75 "	5 00 "	10 "
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00 to \$1 50 each		

" Sassafras. (20 to 25 ft.) This grows to a large tree when grown in tree form, but it is often seen in large bush shape. It has peculiar, oddly divided deep green foliage, which turns to a deep yellow in the fall. The flowers are small, yellow, and appear in little bunches in early May. Needs close pruning. Well-known for its aromatic bark and roots.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 1 00 per 10	\$ 6 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. Trans.....	35 "	2 50 "	10 "
4 to 5 ft.	50 "	3 50 "	10 "

LIQUIDAMBAR. Sweet Gum.

Liquidambar styraciflua. (30 to 35 ft.) A stately tree, with star shaped leaves, which change to beautiful colors in the fall. In this respect it equals the Sour Gum. The bark is corky. It thrives in low, damp places, though growing equally as well in higher ground. A beautiful tree for street or avenue planting. Prune closely when transplanted. (See illustration page 15.)

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10	\$15 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft.	50 "	3 50 "	10 25 00 " 100
8 to 9 ft.	75 "		
10 to 12 ft. " Specimens	1 75 to \$2 50 each		

LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree.

Liriodendron tulipifera. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the largest of our forest trees, and of very rapid growth. It is valued for its clean, smooth bark and handsome, green foliage. The flowers appear in the first week in June. They are large, greenish yellow, blotched orange, and have the shape of a Tulip. It makes a very desirable tree for street planting, thriving in low as well as high ground. Plant only in spring and prune closely.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10	\$15 00 per 100
5 to 6 ft.	50 "	3 50 "	10 25 00 " 100

" integrifolia. (40 to 50 ft.) Of the same character as the preceding one, differing only in having entire leaves.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....	\$ 75 each		
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MACLURA. Osage Orange.

Maclura aurantiaca. (25 to 30 ft.) This well-known hedge plant makes a nice, round headed, small tree of unique appearance, when given a chance to do so. For prices on hedging sizes see "Hedge Plants."

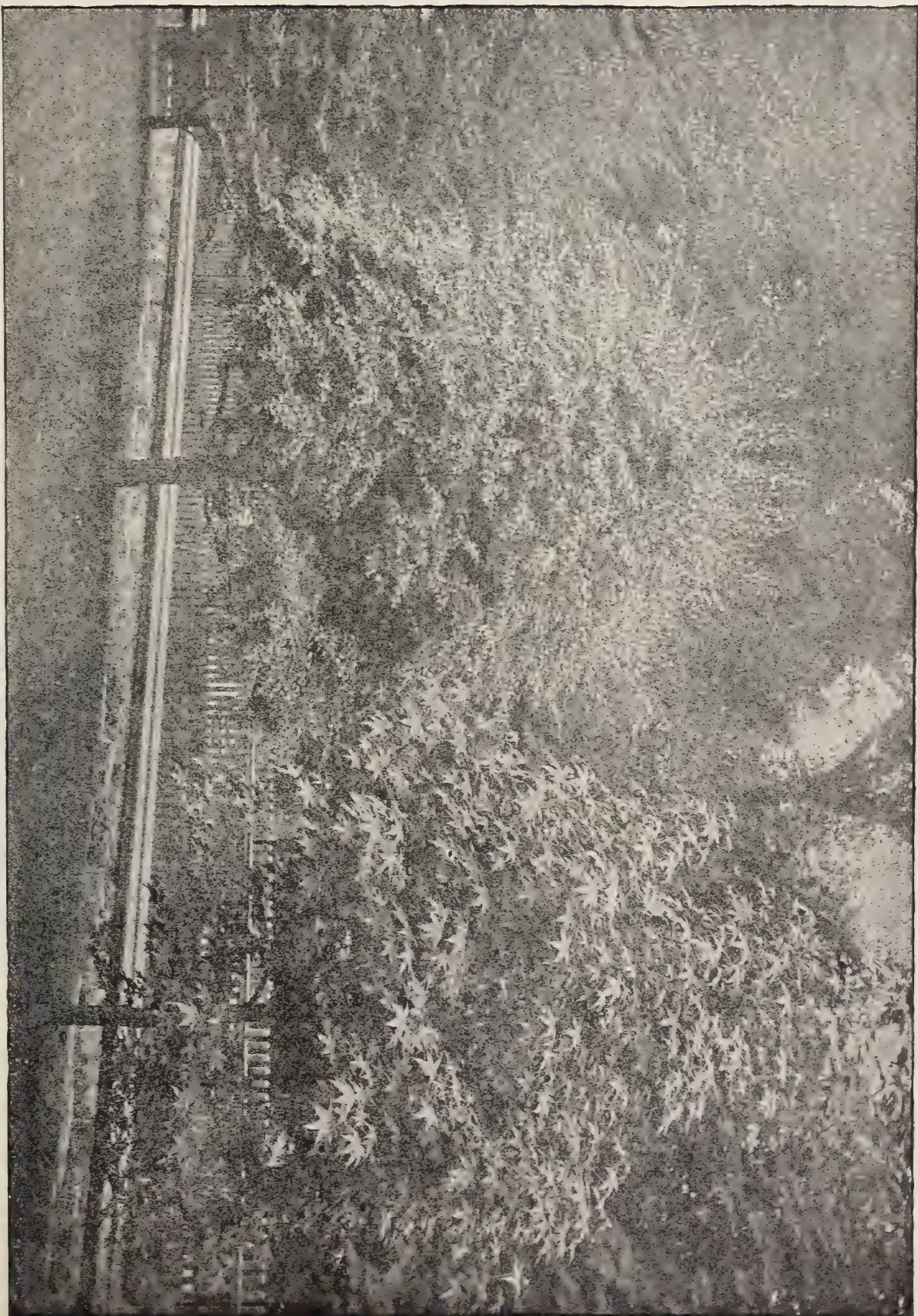
2 to 3 ft. Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 25 per 10	\$ 8 00 per 100
10 ft.	1 50 "		

MAGNOLIA. Native Sorts.

It would be difficult to over praise Magnolias,—they make beautiful trees for ornamental planting, and the *acuminata* and *tripetala* are also valuable as street and avenue trees. The leaves are large, dark green, and the flowers white. Nearly all bear large and conspicuous fruit pods,—the *tripetala* being especially handsome in this respect. They should be transplanted in the spring and closely pruned.

Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber tree. (30 to 35 ft.) One of the largest growing of Magnolias, and of rapid growth. It makes a pyramidal tree of much beauty. The flowers are yellowish white, and expand towards the close of May. The cucumber-like pods of seeds become of a carmine color in the fall. It is a very hardy sort, thriving alike in the mountains of Pennsylvania or in the low lands of Ohio. Prune well when transplanting.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10	\$10 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft.	35 "	2 50 "	10 15 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft.	50 "	3 50 "	10 20 00 " 100
6 to 8 ft.	1 00 "	7 50 "	10 "
12 to 15 ft. " specimens	2 00 to \$3 00 each		



Crataegus Oxyacantha, English Hawthorn.

Liquidambar styraciflua, Sweet Gum.—For prices, see page 14.



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA.

Probably no flowering tree attracts so much attention as this one when it is covered, in the Spring, with its abundance of large-sized flowers. They appear in such quantities as to completely clothe the tree, and the flowers are equally abundant each season.

It can be planted either as a single specimen, or in groups of two or three: or an attractive group can be formed by planting together the Magnolia Soulangiana, the *M. conspicua*, and the *M. purpurea*. The *M. Halleana* can also be advantageously added to the group, as it is the first in Spring to open its flower-buds, although the plant is of smaller growth than the others.

Magnolia glauca. Sweet Bay. (15 to 20 ft.) The sweet white or New Jersey Magnolia, as this is oftentimes called, is greatly prized for its beautiful white, sweet scented flowers. These flowers come later than those of most all other kinds, not expanding until the first week in June. In sheltered places it is almost or quite an evergreen. Though it grows in swamps and low ground in its wild state, it does equally as well in higher situations. There are many fine specimens in perfect health that bloom profusely planted in the high and dry ground in Pittsburgh, Pa. Use as a specimen plant, in groups on the lawn, or for massing in low ground or along the borders of woods. Prune closely when transplanting

12 to 18 in.	Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 1 00 per 10	\$ 8 00 per 100
12 to 18 in.	Trans.....	35 "	2 00 " 10	12 00 " 100
18 to 24 in.	"	50 "	3 50 " 10	20 00 " 100
2 to 2½ ft.	"	75 "	5 00 " 10	30 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft.	"	1 00 "	7 50 " 10	50 00 " 100

" **macrophylla.** (25 to 30 ft.) This fine species makes a good sized tree, of rounded growth. The leaves are of immense size, as also are the flowers. Following the blossoms, which expand the first week in June, are the rounded fruit pods, which are of a deep carmine when ripe. Will thrive in wet or dry situations.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans	\$ 50 each	\$ 3 50 per 10
5 to 6 ft.	"	75 "	5 00 " 10
6 to 8 ft.	"	1 00 "	7 50 " 10
8 to 9 ft.	"	1 50 to \$2 00 each	

" **tripetala.** (Umbrella). (20 to 25 ft.) One of the most esteemed and useful trees. It becomes a medium sized tree, has large, fresh green leaves and large white flowers, which appear about the 20th of May. Later on, when the large fruit pods change to rosy carmine, it is even handsomer than when in flower. Useful as an ornamental lawn tree.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans	\$ 35 each	\$ 2 50 per 10	\$ 15 00 per 100
5 to 6 ft.	"	50 "	3 50 " 10	20 00 " 100
8 ft.	"	1 00 to \$1 50 each		

MAGNOLIA. Chinese and Japanese Sorts.

The Chinese and Japanese sorts are not as large growing as the native ones; their maximum height being about twenty to thirty feet. They can either be trimmed up to a single stem,—tree form,—

or allowed to grow bushy as shrubs, in which form the maximum height would not be over ten to fifteen feet. When wanted in tree form it should be so stated when ordering. *Magnolias should be severely pruned when transplanted, and unless they have been in pots, only moved in spring.*

Magnolia Alexandrina. (10 to 12 ft.) This is one of the shrub kind, producing large, light pink flowers towards the close of April. Slightly in advance of Soulangiana.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each

" **conspicua.** Chinese White. (20 to 25 ft.) One of the most esteemed of all. The large, pure white flowers expand about the 20th of April, before the leaves. It can be grown as a large shrub or as a small tree.

2 to 3 ft. From pots.....\$ 75 each \$ 6 00 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 1 00 " 8 50 " 10
4 to 5 ft. " 1 50 "

" **gracilis.** (10 to 12 ft.) A shrub like kind, much like *purpurea*, but with darker purple flowers, which expand about the close of April. Suitable for massing in beds of shrubbery.

4 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$ 5 00 per 10
7 ft. Bushy specimens... 1 00 to \$2 00 each

" **Kobus (Thurberi).** (12 to 15 ft.) Another Japanese species, making a small tree of beautiful proportions. The small white flowers appear early, about the same time as those of *conspicua* do. It does not bloom freely until it gets of good size. The dark green foliage makes it also a very pretty tree for ornamental planting.

2 ft. From pots.....\$ 75 each \$ 5 00 per 10

" **Lennei.** (15 to 20 ft.) A beautiful sort, making a large growth, which can be controlled to form a shrub or make a small tree. The flowers are large, cup shaped, rose colored, expanding towards the close of April. A scarce and valuable sort.

2 to 3 ft. From pots.....\$ 75 each \$ 6 00 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 1 00 " 8 50 " 10

" **Norbertiana.** (15 to 20 ft.) A shrub sort, with large, light pink flowers, which expand about the third week in April.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each

Magnolia purpurea (obovata.) (8 to 10 ft.) There are but few shrubs among magnolias such as this is. The growth is stocky, forming a thick bush. The large, purple flowers appear at the beginning of May, and it is two to three weeks later before all are expanded. A useful sort for massing or planting with shrubs.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
 4 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
 7 ft. Bushy specimens.. 1 00 to \$2 00 each

" Soulangeana. (15 to 20 ft.) Perhaps the most popular of all magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub, as a single specimen or in masses. See illustration page 16.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 4 00 " 10
 4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
 5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
 7 to 8 ft. Specimens... 1 50 to \$2 50 each

" speciosa. (15 to 20 ft.) Resembles the preceding sort a great deal. It is rather later in opening its flowers in spring.

2 ft. From pots.....\$ 75 each

" stellata (Halleana). (8 to 10 ft.) A dwarf, bush-growing, most valuable species. The flowers are white, tinted with pink in the bud, semi-double, fragrant, and appear as early as the 15th of April. The earliest of all to flower. It is one of the best for massing, as well as for a specimen shrub.

12 to 18 in. From pots....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10
 18 to 24 in. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10

MELIA. Pride of China.

Melia Azedarach. (25 to 30 ft.) This, though barely hardy here, is a popular shade tree in the South, making a good sized, round headed tree.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10



DOWNING'S EVERBEARING MULBERRY.

Mulberries are not planted as much as they should be. A great deal has been done in the last few years to improve the fruit both in size and flavor. The Downing is undoubtedly still the best of all the kinds. It is of large size, deep black, and as the fruit does not ripen all at one time the period of fruiting extends from early June to the end of September.

MORUS. Mulberry.

Morus alba. White Mulberry. (20 to 25 ft.) This sort has both white and black fruited trees. It is also known under the names Moretti, Italica, etc. It forms a large, spreading tree, and in addition to its fruit, its foliage makes good food for silk worms.

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 6 00 per 100
 6 to 7 ft. Trans..... 50 " 3 50 " 10
 9 to 10 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10

Morus alba, Teas' Weeping. (6 to 8 ft.) A variety of much beauty, the branches drooping gracefully to the ground.

5 ft. Trans.....\$1 25 each \$10 00 per 10

" Japonica. Japanese Mulberry. (20 to 25 ft.) This has leaves more divided than the preceding one. The purplish white fruit is quite sweet, and is produced in great abundance. It is a more rapid grower than the Alba.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 6 00 per 100

" var. Downing's Everbearing. (20 to 25 ft.) With the same meritorious features as the type, it has large, black fruit which ripen one after the other for a long time, commencing in early June and ending in September. The leaves are larger than those of most other sorts. (See cut.) Single plant by mail for 50 cents.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
 6 to 9 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
 10 ft. " 1 00 to \$1 50 each

" var. tatarica. Russian Mulberry. (20 to 25 ft.) Said to be of a hardier character in the Northwest than any of the others.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
 6 to 8 ft. " 75 "

NEGUNDO. Ash-leaf Maple. Box Elder.

Negundo aceroides. (25 to 30 ft.) A native tree, very popular with many, especially in the West, because of its extremely rapid growth. A good, hardy tree, useful for street or avenue planting.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 7 to 8 ft. " 75 " 4 00 " 10 25 00 " 100
 8 to 10 ft. " 1 00 to \$1 50 each

NYSSA. Sour Gum. Tupelo.

Nyssa multiflora. (40 to 50 ft.) One of the most ornamental of trees. During the summer the foliage is shining green. In the autumn it changes to flaming scarlet. The lower branches have a downward growth, much as is seen in the Pin Oak. Requires severe pruning when moved.

10 ft. Large bushy specimens \$2 50 to \$5 00 each

OSTRYA. Ironwood.

Ostrya Virginica. (15 to 18 ft.) This makes such a small tree with us that but for its single stem we should place it among shrubs. Its growth resembles the hornbeam, somewhat.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each

PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree.

Paulownia imperialis. (30 to 35 ft.) A magnificent, well rounded tree, of large proportions and tropical appearance. The leaves of young trees are often 18 inches in diameter. The flowers are in immense panicles, blue, trumpet shaped, sweet scented, and expand in the closing days of May. It can be kept small by cutting it to the ground every spring. The leaves on the new growth are then of even larger size.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
 4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10

PAVIA. Buckeye.

(See Æsculus.)

Pavia flava. Yellow Buckeye. (30 to 35 ft.) Grows to a large tree. It has pale green, downy leaves, and yellowish white flowers.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
 6 to 7 ft. " 1 00 "

PHELLODENDRON.

Phellodendron amurense. (40 to 50 ft.) This Chinese tree grows to a large size and makes a fine, spreading specimen. The flowers are greenish white, in clusters, in May, followed by berries which are dark brown or almost black in the autumn. The foliage is pinnate. A very pretty, ornamental tree.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
 3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10
 6 to 7 ft. " 1 00 to \$1 50 each

PHOTINIA.

Photinia villosa. (10 to 12 ft.) But little more than a large shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers towards the close of May, and reddish berries in the fall. These bright red berries are a great attraction in mid-winter when the lawn is so bare of pretty things.

2 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10	\$10 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft.	"	50 "	3 50 " 10	
5 to 6 ft.	"	75 "		
8 ft.	"	1 50 "		

PLANERA.

Planera cuspidata. (20 to 30 ft.) A medium sized tree, with small, elm-like foliage. A scarce and valuable tree, useful for grouping on the lawn.

3 ft. Trans.	Very bushy.	\$ 50 each	\$ 4 00 per 10
5 to 6 ft.	"	1 00 to	\$1 50 each

" Kiaki (Zelkova acuminata.)

3 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10
4 to 5 ft.	"	50 "	4 00 " 10

" Richardii.

4 to 5 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$4 00 per 10
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PLATANUS. Plane. Sycamore.

Platanus orientalis. Oriental Plane. (40 to 50 ft.) A favorite avenue tree in Europe, and being much planted here for the same purpose. So far it has escaped the attacks of insects in cities. It forms a large, spreading tree, and cannot be too highly recommended when a large, rapid growing tree is wanted. Thrives in either high or low ground. (See illustration page 2.)

4 to 5 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10	\$10 00 per 100
5 to 6 ft.	"	35 "	2 00 " 10	15 00 " 100
7 to 8 ft.	"	50 "	3 50 " 10	25 00 " 100
8 to 10 ft.	" 1½ in. diam.	1 00 "	7 50 " 10	50 00 " 100
10 to 12 ft.	" 1¾ in.	1 50 "	12 50 " 10	
12 ft.	" 2 in.	1 75 to	\$2 00 each	

PTELEA. Hop Tree.

Ptelea trifoliata. (12 to 15 ft.) This does not advance much beyond the shrub size. It bears clusters of white flowers in June, followed by hop-like seeds in the fall.

2 to 3 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft.	"	35 "	2 50 " 10
5 to 6 ft.	"	50 "	

" var. aurea. (12 to 15 ft.) The same as the above, but with golden foliage.

18 to 24 in.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10
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POPULUS. Poplar.

All poplars are fast growing, hence are favorite trees with planters when something of this sort is required.

Populus alba. Silver Poplar. (50 to 60 ft.) Foliage dark green above, silvery beneath. Quite ornamental when young.

4 to 5 ft.	Cuttings.....	\$ 15 each	\$ 75 per 10	\$ 5 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	25 "	1 00 " 10	7 00 " 100
8 to 10 ft.	"	75 "		

" var. Bolleana. (35 to 40 ft.) A variety differing from the parent form in its pyramidal growth. A valuable tree for grouping on the lawn, and should be largely planted.

18 to 24 in.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 00 per 10
10 ft.	"	1 00 "	

" balsamifera. Balsam Poplar. (30 to 35 ft.) Of strong, rapid growth and large leaves, it is in much demand. A good sort for street planting. It keeps its leaves long after those of other sorts have become brown or dropped off.

3 to 4 ft.	Cuttings.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 75 per 10	\$ 6 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	35 "	1 00 " 10	8 00 " 100
10 to 12 ft.	Trans.....	1 00 to	\$1 50 each	

" fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. (50 to 60 ft.) The tall, pyramidal growth of this one has made it well-known everywhere, and very useful in many situations. The leaves are small and nearly round. A group of these on a lawn produces a most striking effect. Can be used as a street tree when one of narrow growth is required. At Newport it is planted thickly in the form of a tall hedge, and in this way acts as a useful screen to shield houses from stables or any other objectionable object.

3 to 4 ft.	Cuttings.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 75 per 10	\$ 6 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	35 "	1 00 " 10	8 00 " 100
9 to 10 ft.	Trans.....	75 "	5 00 " 10	25 00 " 100

Populus monilifera. Carolina Poplar. (40 to 50 ft.) Of good, strong, quick growth and handsome shape, when pruned while young. It has become a popular tree where shade is wanted quickly. Leaves moderately large, and dark green. Largely planted in cities.

3 to 4 ft.	Cuttings.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 75 per 10	\$ 6 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	35 "	1 00 " 10	8 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft.	"	40 "	1 25 " 10	9 00 " 100
10 to 12 ft.	Trans.....	75 "	5 00 " 10	25 00 " 100
12 ft.	2½ in. diam.....	1 50 "		

" var. Van Ceerti. Golden Poplar. (30 to 35 ft.) The foliage has a decided golden tint, which lasts throughout the season. Useful for ornamental planting.

2½ to 3 ft.	Cuttings.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 00 per 10
8 to 10 ft.	Trans.....	1 00 "	

PYRUS. Mountain Ash.

Pyrus aucuparia. European Mt. Ash. (18 to 20 ft.) Of much the same character as the American, but more twiggy and not as large in growth.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 00 per 10	\$ 7 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	35 "	1 50 " 10	10 00 " 100
6 to 7 ft.	"	50 "	3 50 " 10	
8 ft.	"	75 to	\$1 00 each	

" var. laciniata. A variety with cut leaved foliage.

5 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 75 each	
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" var. pendula. (5 to 8 ft.) This forms a spreading and weeping head. Grafted on stems five to six feet high.

6 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 75 each	
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PYRUS. Flowering Apples.

Pyrus coronaria. Sweet-scented Crab. (20 to 25 ft.) A small growing, native tree, bearing a profusion of sweet scented light pink blossoms about the middle of May. A beautiful lawn tree.

18 to 24 in.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10
2½ to 3 ft.	"	35 "	2 50 " 10
3 to 4 ft.	"	50 "	3 50 " 10
5 ft.	"	75 each	

" malus flexilis. (10 to 15 ft.) A small, shrub-like tree, valued because of its clusters of scarlet fruit in late summer. It is used largely for massing.

4 to 5 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$ 3 50 per 10
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" var. floribunda. (10 to 15 ft.) This is of dwarf habit, and very pretty when its clusters of red berries are displayed in the fall. It can be grouped with the above sort.

12 to 18 in.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each	
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" var. Parkmanni. (Baccata Japonica.) (18 to 20 ft.) A most lovely sort, producing at the close of April rosy pink flowers, in bunches of about four each, on long stems. The leaves are of a shining green. It is a small sized tree.

2 to 3 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10
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" var. Toringo. (10 to 15 ft.) This small tree has clusters of yellow fruit, making it quite ornamental. Useful for making a pretty effect in fall when the berries are colored.

18 to 24 in.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10
3 ft.	"	35 "	

" var. spectabilis. (20 to 25 ft.) Chinese Double Flowering Apple. This bears clusters of white flowers, pink in the bud, which are quite fragrant. One of the most desirable sorts.

2 to 3 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft.	"	50 "	3 50 " 10
5 to 6 ft.	"	75 "	5 00 " 10

QUERCUS. Oak.

On account of a reputed slow growth, which reputation is undeserved, oaks were formerly not so extensively planted as they ought to have been; but now the demand exceeds the supply. In point of fact they are not at all slow growing; but keep pace with most other trees. Our own country is particularly rich in Oaks, and of these we are pleased to offer every species obtainable that will grow in Philadelphia. Many are of uncommon beauty, and for avenues, parks, public grounds and similar places, where they can be given room to develop, they will prove of great value. When transplanted they require severe pruning, which will cause them to quickly recover and soon make rapid growth again.

NATIVE OAKS.

The illustration of the Pin Oak given here conveys an idea of its pretty appearance when of a medium size, but when the tree is nearly full-grown and its drooping lower branches are better displayed, its beauty is striking.

All oaks are in more demand than they were, and well they may be, for among no other family of trees can there be found so many sorts with pleasing characteristics as these possess. Some of them, such as *alba*, *macrocarpa* and *bicolor* convey an idea of massiveness when full grown; others there are of medium tree size, and then there are little bushes, such as *Bannisteri*, *prinoides* and sometimes *nigra*, which bear acorns when but two to three feet in height.

When oaks are frequently transplanted and well pruned, there is but little risk in transplanting them.



Quercus palustris, Pin Oak.

***Quercus alba*.** White Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the largest and fastest growing Oaks, forming a wide spreading head when fully developed. The foliage takes on a light purplish hue in late autumn. Suitable for avenue planting.

18 to 24 in.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10	\$20 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft.	"	50 "	4 00 " 10	30 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft.	"	75 "	6 00 " 10	50 00 " 100

" ***Bannisteri*.** Scrub Oak. (8 to 10 ft) This makes but a good sized shrub, bearing acorns when but three to four feet high. Besides as a curiosity it is excellent for planting to form thick covers and masses. It will thrive in the poorest and driest soils.

2 to 3 ft.	Seed.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10
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" ***bicolor*.** Swamp White Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) A massive tree when fully grown. It bears quite large, dark green leaves, and acorns of large size. This sort requires less pruning when transplanted than some of the others. We consider it one of the best sorts for ornamental planting. It thrives quite well in either wet or dry situations.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$4 00 per 10
4 to 5 ft.	"	75 "	6 00 " 10
5 to 6 ft.	"	1 00 "	8 50 " 10

" ***cerris*.** Turkey Oak. (30 to 35 ft.) This makes a medium sized tree, of thick, dense growth, and, as with other European sorts, it keeps its foliage green, without change, until destroyed by frost. The acorns are in rather a mossy cup. A remarkably pretty ornamental sort.

4 to 5 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 75 each	\$6 00 per 10
5 to 6 ft.	"	1 00 "	8 50 " 10

***Quercus coccinea*.** Scarlet Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) This is perhaps the most esteemed of all Oaks. Not only does it make a large, well shaped tree, but in the fall the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet. It makes a fine street or avenue tree; but should be severely pruned when transplanted. It has very large, shining leaves of a rich green color.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$4 00 per 10	\$30 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	75 "	6 00 " 10	50 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft.	"	1 00 "	8 50 " 10	60 00 " 100

" ***falcata*.** Spanish Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) This, though a native tree, is called Spanish Oak. It grows to a large size, and has much divided leaves and bears acorns of quite small size.

3 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 75 each
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" ***imbricaria*.** Laurel Oak. (35 to 40 ft) A beautiful, spreading tree, with long, entire leaves, resembling those of the English Laurel, and being unlike other Oaks. It is very well named. In the autumn the foliage changes to a rich yellow and carmine color. Either as a single specimen or in groups on a lawn it produces a marked effect. Prune closely when transplanting it.

3 to 4 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$4 00 per 10
4 to 5 ft.	"	75 "	6 00 " 10
5 to 6 ft.	"	1 00 to \$1 50 each	

" ***macrocarpa*.** Mossy Cup. Burr Oak. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the most beautiful of Oaks, of massive, open growth, and with large, heavy leaves. The acorns are of the largest size. An interesting feature is the mossy cup which holds the acorn, not to mention its extremely corky bark. It is easily transplanted if pruned severely.

4 to 5 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 75 each	\$6 00 per 10
5 to 6 ft.	"	1 00 "	8 50 " 10

Quercus obtusiloba. Post Oak. (30 to 35 ft.) This oak makes a round-headed, spreading tree, which is much admired. The acorns are very small.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10

" **olivæformis.** (35 to 40 ft.) Approaching macrocarpa in character, but distinct. The acorns are large, and longer than wide.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$6 00 per 10
5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 " 8 50 " 10

" **palustris.** Pin Oak. (40 to 50 ft) An oak distinguished from all others by its peculiar beauty. The leaves are deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the branches droop until the lower ones touch the ground. It is also easily transplanted. It is now much appreciated for its great beauty when well developed. The foliage takes on a partly scarlet and yellow color in the fall. As an avenue tree it is unequalled, and it will also thrive as a street tree in cities. A row in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is greatly admired. (See cut page 19.)

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
3 to 3½ ft. Trans..... 50 " 4 00 " 10 30 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10 50 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 " 8 50 " 10 60 00 " 100

" **palustris-imbricaria.** (35 to 40 ft.) The late Dr. Engelmann believed this to be a hybrid oak.

4 to 5 ft. Seed.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10

" **Pannonica.** Hungarian Oak. (30 to 35 ft.) A very desirable species, with handsome foliage. Used for grouping on the lawn.

5 to 7 ft. Trans. specimens \$1 50 to \$2 50 each

" **Phellos.** Willow Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) So named on account of its willow-like foliage. It makes a large tree of rapid growth. The acorns are very small. Should be closely pruned when moved.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10

" **prinoides.** Dwarf Chestnut Oak. (8 to 10 ft) One of the shrub sorts, bearing acorns when but six to eight feet high. Useful for massing.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10

" **Prinus.** Rock Chestnut Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) A most beautiful, large growing species. The leaves are more like a Chestnut than an Oak. It has clean, smooth bark when young, but when the tree is aged it is remarkably furrowed. The foliage is prettily mottled in the fall with bronze, yellow, scarlet and green colors. Requires close pruning when transplanted.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10

" **robur.** English Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) This differs much in foliage from our native sorts. The leaves are long and much divided, and they keep their green color without change till frost destroys them in late autumn. The tree makes a round-headed specimen. The acorns are of large size. It is one of the few trees that will thrive immediately along the sea coast, and is particularly desirable on that account. It makes a beautiful avenue tree. It can also be utilized as a hedge plant. Should be pruned when transplanted.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$6 00 per 10
5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 " 8 50 " 10

" **var. concordia.** Golden-leaved. (30 to 35 ft.) An old, but rare variety, of medium growth, and with bright yellow foliage in the spring and early summer. A useful, ornamental tree. Should be closely pruned when moved.

5 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each

" **var. fastigiata viridis.** (35 to 40 ft.) This distinct variety grows upright in pyramidal shape. It is much used by planters. Its dark green leaves remaining without changing color until late fall makes it of much value. A variety of the English Oak. Does well also at the seashore.

5 to 6 ft. Trans. specimens \$1 50 to \$2 50 each
8 ft. " " 3 00 each
12 to 14 ft. " " 5 00 "

" **var. Hartwissiana.** (30 to 35 ft.) Leaves of wavy outline.

9 ft. Trans. specimens...\$ 2 00 each

" **var. heterophylla.** Cut-leaved.
10 to 12 ft. Trans. specimens. \$2 00 to \$3 00 each.

" **var. pectinata.** (30 to 35 ft.) With foliage finely divided.
3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each

Quercus robur purpurea. Purple-leaved. (30 to 35 ft.) A beautiful, but rare variety, with dark purple leaves. Should be closely pruned.

3 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each

" **rubra.** Red Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) A very well known, rapid growing, native species. The leaves are large and bright green, and take on a purplish scarlet hue in the fall. It becomes of large size, with a round and spreading head. One of the best sorts, not only as a street and avenue tree, but also for ornamental purposes. We especially recommend it. Must be pruned when transplanted.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. Trans..... 50 " 4 00 " 10 30 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10 50 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 " 8 50 " 10 60 00 " 100
10 ft. " specimens 1 50 to \$2 50 each

" **tinctoria.** Black Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) The foliage of this species is variable, sometimes almost entire, at other times as much divided as the scarlet; but it does not take on any showy color in the fall. Of rapid growth, and suited for street or avenue planting, or for ornamental work. Must be closely pruned when moved.

12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. Trans..... 40 " 3 00 " 10
3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 4 00 " 10
4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10
5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 " 8 50 " 10
12 ft. " specimens 1 50 to \$2 50 each.

ROBINIA. Locust. Acacia.

Robinia hispida. Rose Acacia. (4 to 6 ft.) This is valued for its elegant clusters of rose colored flowers, which expand towards the close of May, and continue for several weeks. The branches resemble a moss rose. It is a beautiful shrub for planting in large masses, and produces a most desirable effect. Cut to the ground when transplanting.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100

" **pseud-acacia.** Yellow Locust. (20 to 25 ft.) A fair sized tree, with feathery foliage, bearing racemes of yellowish, fragrant flowers in the first week of June. Requires to be severely pruned when transplanted

5 to 6 ft.\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100

" **pseud-acacia var. aurea.** A golden-leaved variety of some merit.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each

" **viscosa.** Viscid Locust. This native species is rather rare. It bears short racemes of delicate, rose colored flowers in early June.

2 to 3 ft.\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

SALISBURIA. Maiden Hair. Gingko.

Salisburia adiantifolia. (30 to 40 ft.) A Japanese tree of large size and columnar growth. When full grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble those of the Maiden Hair Fern. A valuable, ornamental tree, and useful for street and avenue planting. If pruned several times when young it will make a round, compact headed tree. It seems to thrive well on sidewalk walks in the city.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
5 to 6 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
8 ft. " 1 00 to \$1 50 each

SALIX. Willow.

Willows comprise a useful and large class of trees. Planters find them very useful. Some of them have highly colored wood in winter, such, for instance, as the Vitellina, yellow, and Britzensis, flame colored. The list of willows is such a large one, and many are so difficult to distinguish from others, that the names can hardly be guaranteed.

Salix alba. White Willow. (30 to 35 ft.) A European sort, with light colored leaves. It makes a good sized tree.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10 \$ 5 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 10 00 " 100

" **annularis.** Curled or Ring Willow. (25 to 30 ft.) The leaves curl curiously, in ring shape. A unique sort, useful in ornamental grouping.

3 to 4 ft. Cutting.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10
8 to 9 ft. Trans..... 1 00 "

Salix aurea pendula. Golden Weeping Willow. (30 to 35 ft.)

The bark of this sort is of a bright golden color. The branches are somewhat drooping. It makes a medium sized ornamental tree.

3 to 4 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10 \$ 5 00 per 100
5 ft. Trans..... 50 " 3 50 " 10
12 ft. "specimens 1 50 to \$2 50 each

" **Babylonica.** Weeping Willow. (35 to 40 ft.) Too well-known to need description. It need not be confined to damp places; and this holds good with all willows. Prune closely when transplanted.

3 to 4 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10 \$ 5 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. " 35 " 1 00 " 10 7 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft. Trans..... 50 " 3 50 " 10 20 00 " 100
10 to 12 ft "specimens 1 50 to \$2 50 each

" **caprea.** Goat Willow. (10 to 15 ft.) A large, bush-like sort, and quite ornamental when its catkins are expanded in early spring. Known better, perhaps, as the "Pussy Willow."

3 to 4 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10

" **var. pendula.** Kilmarnock Weeping Willow. (5 to 6 ft.) Grafted on stems five to six feet high it forms an umbrella shaped head, which makes it of much use to planters. It is a well known weeping sort.

5 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each \$7 50 per 10

" **Forbyana.** (10 to 12 ft.) A strong growing, bush-like sort, perhaps the best of all for basket purposes.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10 \$ 6 00 per 100

" **Japonica.** (20 to 25 ft.) This has broad, shining green leaves, making it quite ornamental.

3 to 4 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10

" **pentandra.** Laurel leaved. (20 to 25 ft.) One of the best for foliage, which is of a bright shining green, remaining on the plant late in the fall. A fine sort for massing, and valuable for planting at the seashore.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10 \$ 5 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 1 00 " 10 6 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. Trans..... 50 " 3 00 " 10
6 to 9 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10

" **rosmarinifolia.** Rosemary Willow. (5 to 7 ft.) This has quite small, light green foliage and slender twigs. A desirable ornamental lawn tree.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10

" **vitellina.** Golden Willow. (15 to 20 ft.) This is valued very much for its bright golden-barked twigs in the winter season, for the effect of which it is much planted. It is especially showy, when planted in large groups. To produce the best results it should be severely trimmed every winter in order to induce a quantity of strong young growths.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10 \$ 6 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 25 " 1 00 " 10 7 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. " 35 " 1 25 " 10 8 00 " 100
9 ft. Trans..... 75 " "
10 ft. " 1 00 to \$2 00 each

" **var. Britzensis.** (15 to 20 ft.) A most beautiful Willow for winter use. The shoots are then of a bright flame color. A clump of this, or of any of the colored twigged sorts, makes a striking object in winter. Prune as recommended for the vitellina.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10 \$ 6 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 1 00 " 10 7 00 " 100
10 ft. Trans..... 1 00 to \$1 50 each

SOPHORA.

Sophora Japonica. (25 to 30 ft.) A fine spreading tree, of medium size, bearing panicles of yellowish white flowers early in August. The young wood is of a peculiar dark green color, quite conspicuous in winter.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 4 00 " 10
6 to 8 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10

" **violacea.** (25 to 30 ft.) Of the same character as the preceding one, but with violet colored flowers.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

Staphylea. (See shrubs.)

Stuartia. (See shrubs.)

TAXODIUM. Deciduous or Bald Cypress.

Taxodium distichum. (40 to 50 ft.) The delicate, feathery foliage of this tree, its rapid pyramidal growth, and beauty when in full foliage, find for it a place in every collection. Though preferring a damp situation, it does not demand it, as many fine specimens are thriving in dry soil in high altitudes. Prune closely when transplanted.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10 \$20 00 per 100

TILIA. Linden or Lime.

Tilia Americana. American Linden. (50 to 60 ft.) An exceedingly fine large-sized tree, of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues, parks and public places, where it can develop. It has clusters of small, fragrant, yellow flowers in spring. Will grow in low situations.

8 to 10 ft. Trans\$1 00 each \$7 50 per 10 \$50 00 per 100
10 to 12 ft. " 1 1/4 in. diam. 1 50 " 10 00 " 10 75 00 " 100
12 ft. " 2 in " 1 75 " 12 50 " 10
12 to 14 ft. " 2 1/2 in " 2 00 to \$2 50 each

" **Europæa.** European Linden. (35 to 40 ft.) This makes a compact, erect growth, but hardly as large a tree as the preceding. The leaves, while of good size, are not as large as those of the American. A useful tree for street planting.

7 to 9 ft. Trans, bushy specimens \$1 50 to \$2 50 each.

" **var. argentea.** Silver-leaved Linden. (30 to 35 ft.) A large sized tree, forming a compact, round head. It is of rapid growth, and useful for street and avenue planting, as well as for ornamental purposes. The leaves are green above and silvery beneath, and hold their color late in the fall.

6 to 8 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10
9 to 10 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
10 ft. " 1 50 " 10 00 " 10
12 ft. "specimens 2 00 to \$2 50 each

" **var. aurea.**

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10
4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10

" **var. laciniata rubra.** (25 to 30 ft.) This is a beautiful and distinct sort. Its cut-leaved feature, and its bright red twigs, are uncommon and interesting. Of medium growth. Useful in ornamental groups.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10
4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10
6 to 9 ft. " 1 00 to \$1 50 each

" **var. Parmentieri.** Weeping Linden. (10 to 12 ft.) When grafted on tall stems it forms a large, spreading head.

6 to 8 ft.Trans \$1 25 each

" **var. platyphylla.** Large-leaved Lime. (40 to 50 ft.) This is an upright tree, of fine proportions and rapid growth. The foliage is rather larger than the common Europæa. A fine tree for street planting.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
6 to 8 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100
8 to 10 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
10 ft. " 1 50 each

ULMUS. Elm.

Ulmus Americana. American Elm. (50 to 60 ft.) A tree of lofty growth, and with sweeping, drooping branches. A useful sort for avenue planting.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
6 to 8 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10 35 00 " 100
9 to 10 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
10 to 12 ft. " 1 50 " 10 00 " 10
12 to 15 ft. " 2 00 to \$3 00 each

" **campestris.** European Elm. (40 to 50 ft.) Makes a very large tree. The foliage is not as large as that of the American but the growth is more twiggy. Valuable avenue tree.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
5 to 6 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
6 to 8 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10

" **campestris monumentalis.** (15 to 20 ft.) A slow, columnar growing elm, foliage somewhat appressed to the stem. Distinct.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

Ulmus campestris pendula. Camperdown Weeping. (6 to 10 ft.) A beautiful object when grafted on tall stems, as it usually is. The branches shoot out almost horizontally. It can be trained to form an arbor if desired.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10
6 to 8 ft. " 1 25 " 7 50 " 10

" **var. purpurea.** Purple Elm. (25 to 30 ft.) While not a deep purple, the color is quite perceptible, and enough to give it value.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each

" **crassifolia.** (15 to 20 ft.) A Texan species, of but a small size, which has corky branches.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each

" **fulva.** Slippery Elm. (35 to 40 ft.) This makes a good sized tree, and has rather larger leaves than Americana. Makes an open, spreading head. A good street tree.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
12 to 15 ft. " 1 50 to \$2 50 each

Ulmus racemosa. Cork Elm. Rock Elm. (30 to 35 ft.) A large growing species, valued for its corky bark, as well as for its fine growth.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
8 ft " 75 "

" **sibirica.** One of the dwarf, shrub-like elms.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

" **sinensis.**

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

ZANTHOXYLUM.

Zanthoxylum piperitum. A Japanese species.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each

AVENUE AND STREET TREES.

List of trees suitable for planting for shading drives, walks, avenues or streets. Those marked* can be planted also in cities along the sidewalks.

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DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

- "SEED" indicates that the stock is in the original seed-beds.
- "CUTTINGS" indicates light plants, usually in cutting rows, with from one to three straight stems.
- "TRANS." or "TR." indicates medium sized transplanted stock.
- "VERY BUSHY" indicates extra heavy well developed, transplanted stock.
- FIGURES IN PARENTHESIS indicate about the height of the shrub at maturity.

- PRICES:—Five shrubs of any one variety and of the same size furnished at the rate per 10. Twenty-five at the rate per 100. When 250 or more are required, a special price will be given by letter.
- SHRUBS SELECTED by customers in the nurseries will be charged for accordingly. When customers do not specify the size or price of the shrub wanted, it must be taken for granted that the selection of a suitable size is left to our judgment.
- THE TIME OF FLOWERING named is for the vicinity of Philadelphia.

AMORPHA. Indigo Shrub.

Amorpha canescens. (4 to 5 ft.) A small sized native shrub, bearing light purple flowers in June.

6 to 10 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 5 00 per 100
1 ft. Trans..... 35 "

" **fruticosa.** (6 to 7 ft.) This species is larger growing than the last, forming a good sized, spreading bush. The indigo colored flowers are in finger-like spikes, three or more spikes in a cluster. They expand the first week in June. It is used largely for massing in parks and on large estates.

12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 6 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. " 25 " 1 25 " 10 7 00 " 100
5 ft. Trans..... 50 "



Amygdalus nana. Flowering Almond.

AMELANCHIER. Snowy Mespilus. June Berry.

Amelanchier Botryapium. (10 to 12 ft.) A quite large shrub, sometimes grown as a small tree. Its flowers are pure white, in loose panicles, expanding at the close of April with the young leaves, and completely covering the tree. Reddish black berries succeed, which are very good eating. Useful as a single specimen or for massing. It will flourish in almost any situation.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100

" **var. alnifolia.** (2 to 3 ft.) This does not differ greatly from the above excepting that it is quite dwarf. Little bushes of but two feet flower and fruit freely.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 35 each

" **var. rotundifolia.** (4 to 5 ft.) Another dwarf bush, in height between the two above named. A most beautiful shrub.
12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Almond.

The long shoots of this shrub are full of double blossoms, about 1 inch in diameter, expanding about the first week of May. See cut opposite.

Amygdalus nana. White.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

" **nana.** Pink.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

ANDROMEDA.

The Andromedas are useful for planting in or along the edges of woods, in masses, or with other shrubs of similar character on the lawn.

Andromeda ligustrina. (3 to 4 ft.) A very pretty bush, bearing small bunches of white flowers, towards the close of May.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

" **Mariana.** (1½ to 2 ft.) A beautiful species, bearing clusters of waxy white flowers along the length of the shoots. The flowers expand the first week in June.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100

" **racemosa.** (2 to 3 ft.) This blooms early in June. The flowers are in long racemes, waxy white, sweet, appearing on the under side of the racemes.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

AZALEA MOLLIS, Red and Yellow.

This is a species from China, and is perhaps, one of the most attractive flowering shrubs introduced from that country. It is of comparative dwarf, bush-like habit, with light green leaves, which are somewhat larger than those of other azaleas.

The flowers are as large as the Indian Azaleas, usually seen in greenhouses, being two and a half to three inches in diameter, and appear in bunches on the ends of the shoots. There are but two colors of it, yellow and red, and they expand about the middle of May.

We know of no other flowering shrub to equal them in attractiveness; and when massed in a large bed they create a particularly beautiful spot on the lawn.

They are also very effective when planted around the edges of Rhododendron beds, as the dark green leaves of the Rhododendrons make a strong background for the bright colors of the Azaleas. They are also valuable for mixing in beds with the Azalea Pontica, (Ghent Azaleas) as they bloom a little in advance of the others.

We feel particularly fortunate in having secured an extra fine lot of these plants at a low figure, and can offer them to our customers, for this Spring only, at extremely low prices for quantities, until this special lot is all disposed of.



AZALEA.

Azalea amœna. An evergreen species. Leaves small, almost round, dark green, turning almost black in winter. It is a dwarf, compact grower. About the second week in May it is completely covered with claret colored flowers. Besides making a conspicuous specimen plant, it is also used largely for planting around the edges of Azalea and Rhododendron beds.

12 to 15 in. Bushy clumps \$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10

" **calendulacea.** (3 to 4 ft.) The lovely flame colored one of the Southern Alleghenies. Blooms about May 25th.

1 ft. Trans..... \$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

" **Mollis.** (Chinese Azalea.) Red or yellow. (2 to 3 ft.)

18 to 24 in. Trans..... \$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10 \$40 00 per 100

" **Pontica.** (3 to 4 ft.) The well known "Ghent Azalea." Existing in many colors, hardy and beautiful when in bloom, it is a favorite with planters. It flowers the latter part of May. It is largely used for planting in beds with Rhododendrons or with Azalea Mollis,—in this way making a particularly beautiful showing.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each \$7 50 per 10 \$60 00 per 100

" **nudiflora.** (3 to 4 ft.) Wood Honeysuckle, The beautiful wild one of our woods. The light pink flowers appear about the 15th of May. An elegant shrub for planting in masses or with other shrubs.

1 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

BERBERIS. Berberry.

Berberis Thunbergii. Japanese Berberry. (2½ to 3 ft.)

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100

12 to 18 in. Trans..... 25 " 1 50 " 10 12 00 " 100

18 to 24 in. " 35 " 2 50 " 10 15 00 " 100

" **vulgaris.** (4 to 5 ft.) Common Berberry. The pretty yellow flowers of this bush are produced about the 20th of May. It is of erect growth; and its prickly nature fits it for hedging. The berries completely cover the plant, and are of a purplish red color. They remain on the plant nearly all winter.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 6 00 per 100

2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 10 00 " 100

3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10 15 00 " 100

BERBERIS THUNBERGII.

(Japanese Berberry.)

This is a dwarf, spreading Japanese species, with small, neat foliage and compact, rounded growth. The white flowers appear about the 25th of May, followed by



Berberis Thunbergii, Japanese Berberry.

berries, in great abundance, which towards the close of summer are of a deep scarlet color, and they continue of this color all winter long. The foliage, too, is most brilliant in its autumnal coloring. It is much used for ornamental hedging, and for planting in masses.

Berberis vulgaris purpurea. Purple Berberry. (4 to 5 ft.)

The same as the preceding one, but with pretty purple foliage, which makes it very desirable for massing with other shrubs.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 6 00 per 100

2 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 10 00 " 100

3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10

BUDDLEIA.

Buddleia curviflora. (3 to 4 ft.) A shrub valued for its late blooming qualities, its spikes of lilac colored flowers appearing about the first week of August.

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100

3 ft. Trans. very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS

This shrub was introduced to American buyers three years ago, though we have had it in our nurseries for some six years past, where we have thoroughly tested it.

Our experience with it leads us to offer it as one of the best of fall flowering shrubs. The first flowers commence to open about the middle of September; others follow, keeping up the display until the middle of October. They are of a light blue color, and have somewhat the appearance of a Verbena, to which family of plants it is closely allied. It is a dwarf grower, rarely exceeding three



feet in height, and is admirably suited for planting on the outer edges of shrubbery beds, or in groups or large masses.

In some parts of the country the tops would possibly kill back, but as the flowers are on the growth made the same year of flowering, it does not injure the shrub to lose a portion of its top, in fact it is the better for a little cutting back.

Buddleia Intermedia. (3 to 4 ft.) Also an August bloomer; the flowers are pale rose.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100

CALLICARPA.

Callicarpa Japonica. (3 to 4 ft.) A shrub bearing small, light purplish flowers in May, followed by beautiful large violet mauve berries in the fall.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
3 ft. Trans. very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **purpurea.** (3 to 4 ft.) A Chinese species, resembling the other as described, but superior in all respects. The long shoots, full of violet purple berries, are a grand sight in Autumn, especially after the leaves fall. It is used largely by planters for producing a beautiful autumnal effect.

2 to 2½ ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100
2 ft. Trans. " 35 " 2 00 " 10
3 to 4 ft. " very bushy.... 50 " 3 00 " 10

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Shrub.

Calycanthus floridus. (4 to 5 ft.) The well known "Sweet or Brown Shrub," the sweet scented brown flowers of which appear about the 15th of May.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10

CARAGANA. Siberian Pea.

Caragana arborescens. (8 to 10 ft.) A very hardy tall growing shrub, not unlike a Laburnum in appearance, bearing pea shaped, yellow flowers, in bunches of two to three, in the first week of May. A useful shrub for massing.

2 to 2½ ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100
3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10

" **var. pendula.** (3 to 4 ft.) A weeping form of the preceding. Grafted on stems three to four feet in height.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 1 00 each

CARYOPTERIS. Verbena Shrub.

Caryopteris Mastacanthus. (2 to 3 ft.) A new shrub, which will be much planted because of its blooming late in the fall, when but few shrubs are in flower. In the axil of each leaf stalk is a bunch of bright blue flowers. It continues in flower from the middle of September to the middle of October. An entire bed of this plant produces a striking effect. One plant postpaid by mail for 35 cents.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

CASSIA. Senna Bush.

Cassia Marylandica. (4 to 5 ft.) Though the branches are not perennial its annual growth is so shrub-like that it is often listed with shrubs. Its yellow flowers appear in late June. Largely used for massing.

12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. " 35 " 3 00 "

CARPINUS. Hornbeam.

Carpinus Americana. (15 to 20 ft.) A large shrub, often planted for screening or hedging purposes, as it grows thickly and retains its withered leaves all winter, to some extent. When grown to one stem, it makes a small sized, spreading tree. It is found in low, damp ground, but thrives equally as well in high, stony soil.

12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 6 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10
3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10
10 ft. Trans. bushy specimens \$1 50 to \$2 50 each

" **Betulus.** European Hornbeam (12 to 15 ft.) Of much the same character as the preceding, but more twiggy in growth. Nearly all the leaves are retained during the winter.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
6 to 8 ft. " bushy specimens \$1 50 to \$2 50 each

CEANOTHUS. Jersey Tea.

A small shrub, with a profusion of white flowers, which are in crowded panicles, and appear in June. One of the best shrubs for growing in shady places, along the borders of woods or similar situations.

Ceanothus Americanus. (3 to 4 ft.)

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$15 00 per 100

CERCIS JAPONICA.

(Japanese Judas.)

After the long winter, we are prone to give even more than their share of admiration to the first Spring flowers: but one that deserves all the encomiums which we can shower upon it is the Japanese Judas. Coming among the very first of the Spring blossoms, the flowers are so abundant, and of such a delicate pink color, that the attention which they attract is, indeed, well-deserved.

Aside from the beauty of the Japanese Judas in the Spring, it is valuable because of its ornamental appearance throughout the Summer, the heart-shaped leaves, a glowing green in color, remaining on until late in the Fall.

Where there is only room for a single specimen plant, the Japanese Judas should, above all others, be given the preference. It can also be grouped with other shrubs to advantage, or planted in a mass with good effect.

(For prices see page II.)



CEPHALANTHUS.

Cephalanthus occidentalis. (4 to 5 ft.) A good sized native shrub, bearing globular heads of white flowers about the middle of July, which are similar in appearance to those of a Buttonball tree. It is largely used for giving a natural effect to plantings.

12 to 18 in.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 1 50 per 10	\$ 10 00 per 100
18 to 24 in.	"	35 "	2 00 " 10	15 00 " 100

CERCIS. Judas.

(See page II.)

CHIMONANTHUS.

Chimonanthus praecox. (5 to 6 ft.) A delicately scented yellow flowered shrub, sometimes blooming in March. Not quite hardy North of Philadelphia.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 cents each

CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe.

Chionanthus Virginica. (8 to 10 ft.) One of the most ornamental of shrubs, producing racemes of fringe-like white flowers toward the end of May. Purplish fruit in the fall, hanging like loose bunches of grapes, add to its interest. The leaves are moderately large, dark green, and are quite ornamental. Will thrive in low marshy grounds as well as in higher situations.

18 to 24 in.	Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 1 00 per 10	\$ 7 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft.	"	35 "	2 00 " 10	

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

(White Fringe.)

Though not by any means a new plant, it is still one of the best where a large sized shrub is required. It

makes a bush about eight to ten feet in height, and when in full bloom, about the end of May, it is very attractive. The flowers are white, and fringe-like, and completely cover the bush

Later in the summer the large grape-like berries turn dark purple, and this is an additional attraction.



CLERODENDRON.

Clerodendron foetidum (Bungei.) This bears large heads of rose colored, sweet scented flowers. Though the tops get killed in winter here, it grows freely again from the root, and flowers in August.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

" **trichotomum (viscosum.)** This shrub-like species bears heads of white flowers in the early days of September.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush.

Clethra alnifolia. (4 to 5 ft.) A large and most useful shrub, bearing a profuse number of upright spikes of yellowish white, sweet scented flowers, which open about the 1st of August. It will flourish in shady places, and is used to a great extent for massing in woods or to give a natural effect to landscape work. It is also very ornamental as a single specimen, or when planted in shrubbery beds.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100

COLUTEA. Bladder Senna.

Colutea aborescens. (6 to 7 ft.) A large sized shrub, bearing orange yellow, pea shaped blossoms, in bunches of about six, in early June. Curious bladder-like seed pods succeed. Often a second crop of flowers appears in the fall.

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10
6 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10

COMPTONIA. Sweet Fern.

Comptonia asplenifolia. (2 to 3 ft.) A native shrub, with fern-like dark olive green foliage, and brownish heads of flowers, which expand in late May. It will flourish in very poor dry soil or in the woods.

12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

CORCHORUS. Kerria.

Corchorus Japonica (Kerria). (4 to 5 ft.) This fine old shrub is found in all collections. It is of a spreading habit. Its double yellow blossoms, which are about one inch in diameter, appear early in May, one from each leaf axil. It is excellent for massing.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100

" **variegata.** (2 to 2½ ft.) This makes a fine, twiggy, dwarf growth, has white and green variegated leaves, and bears single, pale yellow flowers. It makes an excellent dwarf ornamental hedge.

3 to 3½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100

CORNUS. Dogwood.

(For *Cornus florida* and varieties see page 12.)

Cornus alba. (Stolonifera.) Red-twigged Dogwood. (4 to 5 ft.) This bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots become of deep blood red color, for which it is much valued. It should be cut to the ground every spring and allowed to make entirely new growth each summer, to secure the best color to the wood.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 10 00 " 100
3 ft. Trans. very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **alternifolia.** Blue Dogwood. (5 to 6 ft.) An extremely pretty, large shrub. It forms almost a flat head. The bunches of white flowers it bears about the close of May are followed by berries, which are of a deep blue when ripe.

2 to 2½ ft. Seed.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **Mas.** Cornelian Cherry. (8 to 10 ft.) One of the earliest of spring blooming shrubs, bearing a profusion of small, yellow flowers along its naked branches in the early days of April. They are followed by bright red berries, about the size of a small cherry, which are very ornamental.

3 to 4 ft. Trans\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$10 00 per 100



Cornus Mas, Cornelian Cherry.

Cornus paniculata. White berried.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **sanguinea.** (4 to 5 ft.) English Dogwood. This has reddish shoots, which, though pretty, are not as showy as are those of the alba.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

" **var. variegata.** (4 to 5 ft.) Of the same character as the preceding, but with variegated foliage.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10

" **sericea.** (4 to 5 ft.) This is a reddish stemmed sort, and a late bloomer, its corymbs of white flowers not appearing until towards the close of June. Its blue berries in October are very pretty.

18 to 24 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 10 00 " 100
2½ to 3 ft. Trans. very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **stricta.** White Fruited. (4 to 5 ft.) Of more slender, upright growth than the others. The white flowers of early June are followed by berries, which are white when ripe.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

CORONILLA.

Coronilla emerus. (4 to 5 ft.) A good sized shrub, bearing yellow flowers towards the close of May, which are grouped two to three together.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

CORYLUS.

Corylus Americana. (8 to 10 ft.) American Hazel Nut. A large growing shrub, useful for planting in groups for screening purposes.

4 to 5 ft. Trans. very bushy \$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

" **avellana.** European Hazel Nut.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

5 to 6 ft. " very bushy 50 " \$3 50 per 10

" **var. laciniata.** (8 to 10 ft.) A cut-leaved variety of the above. Quite an ornamental bush.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

Corylus avellana purpurea. (8 to 10 ft.) Purple-leaved Hazel. Soon after the leaves expand they are almost black, but later on they fade to a light purple. It is a valuable shrub for planting in groups of large shrubs, to secure a color effect.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10	\$10 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. "	35 "	2 50 "	10 "
3 to 4 ft. "	50 "	3 50 "	10 "
5 ft. " very bushy	75 to \$1 00 each		

FILBERTS AND IMPROVED HAZEL NUTS.

- " **Bergeri.** (8 to 10 ft.)
5 to 6 ft. Trans. very bushy \$ 75 to \$1 00 each
- " **Jeante de Halle.** (8 to 10 ft.)
6 ft. Trans. very bushy \$ 75 to \$1 00 each
- " **Macrocarpa.** (8 to 10 ft.)
6 to 9 ft. Trans. very bushy \$ 75 to \$1 50 each
- " **Merville de Borwiller.** (8 to 10 ft.)
5 to 6 ft. Trans. very bushy \$ 75 to \$1 00 each

COTONEASTER.

Cotoneaster Wheeleri. (5 to 6 ft.) A neat foliaged sort, flowering in late May. It is nearly evergreen, and has pretty red berries in the fall.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 00 per 10
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CRATÆGUS. Hawthorn.

Hawthorns are so well known that they need no description. Their sweet scented flowers are followed by bright red berries. The double flowered ones, as well as those with colored blossoms, are much admired. They bloom about the second week in May.

Cratægus coccinea. (10 to 12 ft.) American White Thorn. This, besides its white blossoms, has very large scarlet fruit in the fall. It is the earliest hawthorn to flower, the blossoms opening about May 6th.

18 to 24 in. Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 25 per 10
1 ft. Trans.....	25 "	1 75 " 10
5 to 6 ft. "	50 "	\$12 00 per 100

" **cordata.** (10 to 12 ft.) Washington Thorn. The small red fruit is in numerous clusters. The flowers are later than many hawthorns, not appearing till the middle of June.

12 to 15 in. Trans	\$ 25 each	\$1 75 per 10	\$12 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. Seed.....	25 "	1 50 " 10	10 00 " 100

" **crus-galli.** Cockspur Hawthorn. (10 to 12 ft.) This has very long thorns. The fruit is of good size.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 75 per 10	\$12 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft. Seed.....	25 "	1 25 " 10	10 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft. "	35 "	2 00 " 10	15 00 " 100

" **Oxyacantha.** English Hawthorn. (10 to 12 ft.) (See illustration page 15).

1 ft. Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 25 per 10	\$7 00 per 100
5 to 8 ft. "	50 "	3 00 " 10	15 00 " 100

" **var. Double White Flowered.** (10 to 12 ft.) The flowers fade to light pink.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10
5 to 6 ft. "	50 "	3 50 " 10

" **var. Double Rose Flowered.** (10 to 12 ft.) Pinkish Rose.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10
5 ft. "	50 "	3 50 " 10

" **var. grandiflora.** (10 to 12 ft.) Large Single White Flowers, but two or three in a bunch.

5 to 6 ft. Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$3 50 per 10
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" **var. macrocarpa.** (10 to 12 ft.) A large leaved, single, white flowered sort.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$3 50 per 10
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" **var. Paul's Scarlet.** Double Rosy Scarlet Flowers. (10 to 12 ft.)

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	
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" **var. rubra splendens.** Single Rose Colored Flowers. (10 to 12 ft.)

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$3 50 per 10
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CYDONIA JAPONICA.

(See Pyrus Japonica.)

DAPHNE.

Daphne cneorum. (1 foot.) An evergreen, spreading sort, used largely for edging Rhododendron and Azalea beds. The flowers are pink, and very fragrant. They commence to expand the first week of May, and continue to flower for several weeks. It is not uncommon for occasional flowers to appear throughout the summer.

6 to 8 in. From pots....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10	\$20 00 per 100
8 to 10 in. "	50 "	3 50 " 10	25 00 " 100

" **Genkwa.** A Japanese species, of rather dwarf growth, bearing dark blue flowers in great profusion early in spring.

8 to 10 in. From pots....	\$ 50 each	\$3 50 per 10
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" **Mezereum album.** (4 ft.) This beautiful and sweet scented flowered shrub blossoms among the very first of those of spring. The white flowers appear on the naked stems in the first warm days of April.

2 ft. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10	\$15 00 per 100
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" **var. rubum.** (4 ft.) A variety of album, bearing rose colored flowers.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10
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DESMODIUM.

Desmodium Japonicum. (Podocarpum). (3 feet.) This is really not a shrub, being herbaceous, but it pushes up from the base so shrub-like, that it has come to be classed as one. The flowers are white, and appear about September 15th.

2 years. Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10	\$12 00 per 100
3 " "	35 "	2 50 " 10	15 00 " 100
4 " " strong....	50 "	3 50 " 10	

" **penduliflorum. (Lespedeza Sieboldi.)** (4 to 5 ft.) Of the same character as the last, but blooming a few days earlier, and bearing sprays of rose colored flowers. A magnificent plant for use in beds or groups of shrubs. Blooming at a season when but few shrubs are in flower, makes it unusually desirable.

2 years. Trans	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10	\$12 00 per 100
3 " "	35 "	2 50 " 10	15 00 " 100
4 " " strong...	50 "	3 50 " 10	

DEUTZIA.

Deutzia crenata. Single White. (6 to 7 ft.)

3 ft. Cuttings.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 25 per 10	\$8 00 per 100
3 ft. Trans.....	35 "	2 00 " 10	12 00 " 100
5 ft. Very bushy.....	50 "	3 00 " 10	

" **var. Double Pink.** (6 to 7 ft.)

2½ to 3 ft. Cuttings....	\$ 25 each	\$1 25 per 10	\$ 8 00 per 100
3 ft. Trans.....	35 "	2 00 " 10	12 00 " 100
4 ft. " Very bushy	50 "	3 00 " 10	

" **var. Double White.** (6 to 7 ft.)

2½ to 3 ft. Cuttings....	\$ 25 each	\$1 25 per 10	\$ 8 00 per 100
3 ft. Trans.....	35 "	2 00 " 10	12 00 " 100
5 ft. " Very busy	50 "	3 00 " 10	

" **Fortuni.** (Single White.) (6 to 7 ft.)

2 to 2½ ft. Cuttings....	\$ 25 each	\$1 25 per 10	\$ 8 00 per 100
3 ft. Trans	35 "	2 00 " 10	12 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. " Very bushy	50 "	3 00 " 10	

" **gracilis.** (2½ to 3 ft.) This species differs from the rest in being of a quite dwarf, bushy habit. The racemes of white flowers completely cover the plant, making it one of the most attractive shrubs of the season—May. It is largely used for forcing in greenhouses,—blooming then about Easter.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 75 per 10	\$12 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. "	35 "	2 00 " 10	15 00 " 100

" **scabra.** Single White. (6 to 7 ft.)

2½ to 3 ft. Cuttings....	\$ 25 each	\$1 25 per 10	\$ 8 00 per 100
3 ft. Trans.....	35 "	2 00 " 10	
4 to 5 ft. " Very bushy	50 "	3 00 " 10	

" **Pride of Rochester.** Double White. Tinged Pink. (6 to 7 ft.)

2½ to 3 ft. Cuttings.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 25 per 10	\$ 8 00 per 100
3 ft. Trans.....	35 "	2 00 " 10	12 00 " 100

" **Wellsii.** (4 to 5 ft.)

2½ to 3 ft. Cuttings....	\$ 25 each	\$1 25 per 10
3 ft. Trans	35 "	2 00 " 10

DIERVILLA.

Diervilla sessilifolia. (3 to 4 ft.) A native shrub, of somewhat spreading growth, bearing terminal, loose heads of yellow flowers about the first week in July, which continue for some weeks.

3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 50 " 10

" **trifida.** (2 to 3 ft.) Of much the same habit, but of smaller growth, and flowering in early June.

2 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

ELÆAGNUS. Silver Thorn.

Elæagnus hortensis. (6 to 7 ft.) One of the silver thorns; noted for its silvery, downy leaf.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

" **longipes.** (5 to 6 ft.) This has small, yellowish white flowers, in May, followed by berries somewhat larger than currants, which when ripe, towards the close of June, are of a reddish amber color, and are very good for eating fresh or for cooking, besides that the bush is then quite ornamental. Planters should be careful to order grafted plants as those raised from seed do not all produce fruit. Those we offer are all grafted from seed-bearing plants.

12 to 18 in. From pots....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10
18 to 24 in. " " 35 " 2 50 " 10



Elæagnus longipes.

Elæagnus parvifolia. (6 to 7 ft.) This one is generally understood when "Silver Thorn" is spoken of, though the name applies to all the species. It has sweet scented yellow flowers, in great profusion, in May. The stems are clustered with mottled red berries in July, which, while not equal to those of longipes are fairly good eating.

4 to 5 ft.\$ 50 each

" **umbellata (Female.)** (6 to 7 ft.) Although flowering at the same time that the others do, this one does not ripen its fruit until late October. The berries are of the same color as the preceding one. So ornamental are the bushes, when the fruit is ripe, that they are planted especially because of this feature. Only female plants bear fruit.

2½ to 3 ft. Cuttings....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
3 ft. Trans. very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10

EUONYMUS. Strawberry Bush.

(See also Evergreens and Vines.)

Euonymus atropurpureus. American Burning Bush. (5 to 6 ft.) As with all the species the strawberry colored seed in the fall, remaining on the tree nearly all winter, makes it planted for its ornamental character.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
3 to 4 ft. " 50 "

" **Europæus.** European Burning Bush. (5 to 6 ft.) Of much the same character as the American, but the seeds are of a lighter yellow.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100

Euonymus nanus. (2 to 2½ ft.) A species from the Caucasus, of slender, partly spreading growth, and dwarf habit.

6 in. Trans. clumps..\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

EXOCHORDA.

Exochorda grandiflora. (6 to 7 ft.) A most beautiful shrub, bearing racemes of large white flowers, which expand about May 15th, and entirely cover the bush at that season; and one we particularly recommend, where an unusually attractive specimen shrub is wanted.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
5 to 6 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell.

The Golden Bell is known for its great beauty in early spring. There are two or three species and all bear bright golden yellow flowers in April, just as soon as winter is over.

Forsythia Fortunei. (5 to 6 ft.) This makes long pendant shoots, being extremely pretty when its arched branches are full of golden yellow flowers. Blooms second week in April.

2½ to 3 ft. Cuttings....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100
4 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. Trans. very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10

Forsythia suspensa. (6 to 7 ft.) In general character this is much like the preceding one, but it is of larger and more spreading growth. In good soil and where it has room to develop it will make in time a magnificent specimen, eight or ten feet broad. Yellow flowers expand the second week in April.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100

" **viridissima.** (5 to 6 ft.) This is the one most often found in cultivation. It is of stiffer, more bush-like growth than the others. The flowers are a shade lighter yellow and they open a few days later, usually about the third week in April.

2 to 2½ ft. Cuttings....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100
3 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. Trans. very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100

" **var. variegata.** (5 to 6 ft.) This is a variety of the above, with slightly variegated foliage.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

GENISTA Scotch Broom.

Genista scoparia. (5 to 6 ft.) To the casual observer, this shrub appears to have no leaves, as, being so few and small, they are not particularly noticeable. The stems and branches are of a bright green color, standing in strong contrast to other plants. The flowers are yellow, pea-shaped, and completely cover the plant, opening during the last days of May. North of Philadelphia, it requires some protection, and even here it is sometimes partially winter-killed, though rarely enough to prevent its blooming the succeeding summer.

12 to 18 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100

HALESIA. Snowdrop. Silver Bell:

Halesia diptera. (7 to 8 ft.) A Southern species, quite hardy in Philadelphia. It has white flowers, and blooms early in June.

2 to 3 ft.	Seed.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft.	"	50 "	3 50 " 10
5 to 6 ft.	"	75 "	

" tetraptera (8 to 10 ft.) This is most beautiful when covered with its "silver bell" flowers in mid-May. The resemblance to snowdrop flowers suggests its common name. Although commonly seen as large shrubs, all Halesias can be grown as trees, in time attaining quite large size.

2 to 3 ft.	Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 25 per 10	\$ 8 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft.	Trans.....	35 "	2 00 " 10	12 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	50 "	3 00 " 20	20 00 " 100



Halesia tetraptera, Silver Bell.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA.

(Silver Bell.)

The lovely appearance of the Silver Bell when in flower, can hardly be described. The small branches make a somewhat horizontal growth, and from these are numerous pendant white flowers, such as is shown in the illustration. When given ample room the tetraptera makes almost a tree. There are some of this description in the old Bartram Garden, Philadelphia, and when these are in flower, in spring, they are such an attraction, that numbers of persons go to see them. When desired in tree form all but one shoot should be cut away. Many prefer the bush shape, growing it as a large shrub.

HAMAMELIS. Witch Hazel.

Hamamelis Virginiana. (6 to 7 ft.) This looks a great deal like a common hazel in leaf and growth. It is peculiar because of producing its small yellow flowers late in fall, just before frost comes. It is used largely by planters for growing in masses along the edges of woods or where it is desired to produce a wild or natural effect.

18 to 24 in.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each	\$2 50 per 10	\$15 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft.	" very bushy	75 "		

HIBISCUS. ALTHÆA. Rose of Sharon.

Hibiscus Syriacus. Rose of Sharon. (6 to 8 ft.) These are extremely useful shrubs, blooming in great profusion at a season of the year when but few shrubs flower. The diversity of color in the different sorts makes it possible to use them in larger quantities in small places than would otherwise be the case. They are so well-known that they need no description, every gardener in the country possessing one or more of them. They make very pretty flowering hedges, and by trimming them in the winter only—never in the summer—it does not prevent their flowering, as is the case with nearly all other flowering shrubs. (Read pruning of "Flowering shrubs," page 6.)

2 to 3 ft.	Cuttings.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 25 per 10	\$ 7 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft.	Trans.....	25 "	1 50 " 10	10 00 " 100
3 to 3½ ft.	"	35 "	2 00 " 10	12 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft.	" very bushy	50 "	3 00 " 10	20 00 " 100

- " **var. anemonæflora.** Light Red.
- " **var. ardens.** Double Lilac.
- " **var. atrorubens.** Dark Red.
- " **var. bicolor.** Cream, Crimson Flaked.
- " **var. Boule de Feu.** Violet Pink.
- " **var. camellæflora.** White, Pink Centre.
- " **var. carnation.** Double white, striped with red.
- " **var. cœrulea.** Double Blue.
- " **var. Comte de Flandre.** Double Dark Red.
- " **var. Duc de Brabant.** Dark Rose.
- " **var. elegantissima.** White, Pink Centre.
- " **var. Lady Stanley.** Double White, tinged pink.
- " **var. Leopoldi.** Flesh, Shaded Rose.
- " **var. pæonæflora.** Rosy Purple.
- " **var. ranunculæflora.** White, Crimson Centre.
- " **var. speciosa.** White, Blueish Shade.
- " **var. speciosa rubra.** Red.
- " **var. variegata.** Leaves variegated; flowers reddish purple, but never expanding more than half way.

SINGLE SORTS.

- " **Single White,** rose centre.
- " **Totus albus.** Pure White, single.
- " **Single Red.**
- " **Single Pink.**

HYDRANGEA.

Hydrangea arborescens. (4 to 5 ft.) A native sort, bearing corymbs of white flowers about the close of June.

2 ft.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$2 00 per 10
3 ft.	"	35 "	2 50 " 10

" **Otaksa.** (2½ to 3 ft.) A variety of Hortensia, of more upright growth. It is the better for a little protection here.

12 to 15 in.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$2 00 per 10
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" **paniculata grandiflora.** (5 to 6 ft.) This now well-known shrub bears immense heads of white flowers in early August. There are so few shrubs in bloom then, that this makes it of value, besides its own worth. It is much used for massing.

12 to 18 in.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 00 per 10	\$ 7 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft.	"	35 "	2 00 " 10	12 00 " 100
3 to 3½ ft.	"	50 "	3 00 " 10	20 00 " 100
3 to 3½ ft.	" Tree form	50 "	3 00 " 10	

" **radiata.** (5 to 6 ft.) Another native sort, valued mostly for the silvery color of the underside of its leaves. It bears white flowers, in flat heads, about the middle of July.

18 to 24 in.	Trans.....	\$ 35 each	
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Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. (Japanese Hydrangea.)

This shrub is now so well-known that it requires no description. Everywhere it is seen, either as a single specimen or in large beds. As a single specimen it makes the most conspicuous flowering shrub in late summer and fall, but when planted together in quantities, in a large bed it has an effect that no other shrub in masses produces,—one great mass of snow white flowers. Each head being so large it makes the effect more striking than would otherwise be the case.

It is planted in great numbers at Newport, and attracts a great deal of admiration at that well-known place. It should be pruned to the ground every winter, as it is desirable to prevent the plant from growing too tall, and it will bloom as profusely and in fact make larger heads of bloom than if left unpruned. A bed of one hundred makes a most striking appearance.

We particularly call your attention to the low price we are offering this shrub. The illustration was made from a photograph of a group planted by Mr. John G. Bullock, of Germantown, two years ago, with plants grown in our nurseries.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort.

Hypericums are mostly dwarf, almost creeping plants, and can be grown in shady spots or in poor soil and yet thrive. They commence to bloom about mid-summer, and continue until frost sets in.

Hypericum ascyron. (1 to 2 ft.) A native, half shrubby species, producing its yellow flowers towards the close of July.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 2 ft. " 35 "

" **calycinum.** (1 to 2 ft.) A somewhat prostrate grower, almost evergreen. It bears very large, yellow flowers.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

" **densiflorum.** (2 to 3 ft.) More shrub-like than the others. The flowers are not as large as some others, but are very numerous. They appear in July and continue for some time.
 2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100

" **Moserianum.** (1 to 2 ft.) A half shrubby sort, almost evergreen when protected, bearing very large yellow flowers, two inches in diameter, which are produced from July till late fall. One of the most desirable of recent introductions.
 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100

" **var. patulum.** (1 to 2 ft.) Another half shrubby sort, bearing good sized yellow flowers, from the middle of July till fall.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

" **prolificum.** (2 to 3 ft.) This is one of the more shrubby kinds. The yellow blossoms are of good size, making of it a desirable bush.
 18 to 24 in. Seed!.....\$ 25 each. \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

ITEA.

Itea Virginica. (3 to 4 ft.) A very pretty native shrub, not at all common, bearing racemes of white flowers about the middle of June. In the fall the foliage changes to a rich crimson. It does well planted in masses, either in the woods or in the open.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100

LIGUSTRUM. Privet.

Ligustrum buxifolium. (5 to 6 ft.) Box-leaved Privet. This has small, neat foliage, which is retained nearly all winter.
 18 to 24 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$7 00 per 100

" **Ibota.** (5 to 6 ft.) A Japanese sort, with good sized, shining green leaves.
 2½ to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10

" **Japonicum.** (4 to 5 ft.) This is very nearly evergreen; makes a medium sized bush.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10

" **myrtifolium (Massalongianum.)** (5 to 6 ft.) A small, neat leaved, almost evergreen sort.
 2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
 5 ft. " Very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **ovalifolium (Californicum.)** (6 to 7 ft.) This is the one commonly called Japanese Privet, and which has become so popular for ornamental hedging. In sheltered places it is evergreen. It makes a fine, large, specimen shrub, holding its leaves late into winter. The flowers are white, in spikes, and are quite odoriferous. See also "Hedge Plants."

12 to 15 in. Cuttings.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 50 per 10	\$ 3 00 per 100
3½ to 4 ft. "	25 "	75 "	4 00 " 100
2½ to 3 ft. 2 year. Trans	35 "	1 25 "	5 00 " 100
2½ to 3 ft. 3 year. "	35 "	1 50 "	10 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft. "	50 "	3 00 "	15 00 " 100

Ligustrum ovalifolium tricolor. (6 to 7 ft.) A variety of the above, beautifully marked with yellow, green and white. It is an extremely ornamental shrub, and the colors do not fade out in summer as is the case with many colored foliage plants.

8 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
3 ft. " 35 " " " " " " " " " " " "

" **Stautoni.** (6 to 7 ft.) A Chinese species of strong growth.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
3 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 10 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10 15 00 " 100

" **vulgare.** (5 to 6 ft.) European Privet. Formerly much used for hedges and still useful for the same purpose, as, in fact, are all privets. When grown as a single specimen it produces panicles of white flowers in June. The foliage is of a lighter green than the other sorts. The black berries remain on the bush all winter, and are quite ornamental.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 10 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. " very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **var. variegata.** A variety of the *vulgare*, the foliage of which is streaked with yellow.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

LIMONIA. (CITRUS.) Hardy Orange.

Limonia trifoliata (*Triphasia aurantiola*.) (6 to 8 ft.) This bears sweet scented white flowers, the first thing in spring, and in the fall it has small "oranges" of a dull red color, but the fruit is too bitter to be eaten. It is being used as a hedge plant, for which purpose it is likely to prove very valuable where hardy, as is the case here. The branches are stiff and the spines very stout. It makes a much better plant for protective hedges than the Osage Orange, and is far more ornamental. See also "Hedge plants."

12 to 15 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10 \$ 5 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. " 25 " 1 00 " 10 6 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 1 50 " 10 7 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft. Trans..... 50 " 3 00 " 10

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle.

(See also Vines.)

Lonicera fragrantissima. (5 to 6 ft.) This Chinese shrub is greatly valued for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear in the earliest days of spring. It retains its leaves nearly or quite all winter. We would be justified in classing it as evergreen. It continues flowering a long time.

2 to 2½ ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
2 to 2½ ft. Trans. very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **Ledebouri** (*involucrata*.) (4 to 5 ft.) An upright growing bush, bearing reddish orange flowers in June.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
3 ft. Trans 35 " " " " " " " " " " " "

" **Morrowi.** (4 to 5 ft.) A new Japanese species, with amber colored berries.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 25 " 1 50 " 10 10 00 " 100
2 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10

" **Orientalis.** (5 to 6 ft.) An upright growing bush, blooming about May 15th. The flowers are in pairs, pink in bud and cream colored when expanded.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
3 ft. " 35 " 1 50 " 10 10 00 " 100
4 ft. Trans. very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **Phylomelæ.** (5 to 6 ft.) A rosy pink flower, in pairs, is borne in each leaf axil, towards the close of April.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings \$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. " 25 " 1 50 " 10 10 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10

" **Ruprechtiana.** (4 to 5 ft.) The bright red fruit, ripening in late June, is quite an attraction.

18 to 24 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
4 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft. Trans. very bushy 50 " " " " " " " " " " " "

" **Standishii.** (5 to 6 ft.) A Chinese species, a good deal like *fragrantissima*, and blooming at the same time. It is more bushy and less evergreen than the other. As early as the close of May its red berries show.

8 to 12 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10
3 ft. Trans..... 35 " " " " " " " " " " " "

Lonicera tatarica. Yellow Berried Tatarian Honeysuckle.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. Trans 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100

" **tatarica.** Red Berried Tatarian Honeysuckle. (5 to 6 ft.) The flowers are pinkish cream, come in pairs, appearing about the middle of May, and are followed by yellow berries.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
2 ft. " 25 " 1 25 " 10 8 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft. Trans 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100

" **var. grandiflora.** (5 to 6 ft.) This fine variety has much larger pink flowers than the type. It blooms about the middle of May. It is also more compact in growth than the other sort.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. " 25 " 1 25 " 10 8 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft. " very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100

" **Xylosteum.** Fly Honeysuckle. (5 to 6 ft.) This makes a large bush, has downy looking leaves, yellow flowers, in pairs. It is among the first shrubs to push into leaf in spring.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
2 ft. Trans. very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100

NEVIUSIA.

Neviusia Alabamensis. (5 to 7 ft.) A southern shrub, quite hardy here, which bears fringe-like white flowers, in little bunches along the shoots, towards the middle of May.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 75 per 10
2½ to 3 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 50 " 10
3 to 4 ft. " very bushy 50 " " " " " " " " " " " "

PAVIA. Dwarf Horse Chestnut.

Pavia parviflora. (*Macrostachya*.) (4 to 5 ft.) A much valued shrub, because of its flowering in July, when flowering shrubs are scarce, as well as for its beauty. It makes a flattish, round-headed bush, and from the apex of each shoot a panicle of white flowers is produced. From the flowers long red stamens project.

12 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

PÆONIA.

Pæonia Mouton. Tree Pæony. (2 to 3 ft.) Exceedingly slow growing, but valued for its large rosy pink flowers. It requires exceedingly rich soil, and should be manured frequently.

1 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange.

Philadelphus coronarius. (5 to 6 ft.) Sweet scented. A prime favorite with planters because of its sprays of sweet scented white flowers, which appear in the first days of June.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. " very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **var. nanus.** (2 to 3 ft.) A dwarf and compact variety of the *coronaria*, and very desirable where a shapely bush of medium size is required.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100

" **var. semi-plenus.** (3 to 4 ft.) The flowers are partly double, and the bush somewhat dwarf and compact.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **var. aureus.** (3 to 4 ft.) The foliage is of a light golden color. The bush is of dwarf and compact habit.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
2 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100

" **grandiflorus.** (5 to 6 ft.) A large flowered, strong growing sort, and perhaps the best of all.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
5 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100

" **Zeyheri.** (5 to 6 ft.) This is somewhat similar to the first named, *coronarius*.

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100

POTENTILLA. Cinquefoil.

Potentilla fruticosa. (2 to 3 ft.) A useful shrub, bearing golden yellow flowers throughout the summer, commencing at the close of July. It is of somewhat spreading habit, and the foliage is quite small.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100

PRINOS.

Prinos verticiliatus. (5 to 6 ft.) A beautiful shrub, its bright red berries keeping their color well on towards spring. Its small waxy white flowers appear about July 1st and are not unattractive. Only female plants bear berries, and these should be particularly asked for when ordering. It grows in low, moist places naturally, and in thickets, where few other shrubs would thrive.

12 to 18 in. Trans. Berry bearing. \$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100

PRUNUS. Plum.

Prunus Americana. Wild Plum. (7 to 8 ft.) This is the plum of the thickets of the Middle States. It is useful for massing on extensive grounds.

8 to 10 ft.\$ 1 00 each

Prunus myrobolana acutifolia. (7 to 8 ft.) A variety with narrow, almost willow-like leaves. It is quite odd and distinct.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **var. Pissardi.** (7 to 8 ft.) One of the best purple-leaved shrubs there is, as it retains its color until the very last thing in fall, which no other shrub does. As early as April 15th, it is often full of its small white flowers. By pruning severely in the winter it makes strong and vigorous shoots, and the leaves on these are much darker purple than they would be otherwise.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100

" **triloba.** Double Flowering Plum. (4 to 5 ft.) This is planted for its large, double, pink flowers, which are among the first of those of May.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

PTEROSTYRAX. (Halesia.)

Pterostyrax hispidum. (8 to 10 ft.) A beautiful shrub, bearing pendulous racemes of creamy white flowers in mid-June. One of the most valuable of recent introductions. When grown to a single stem it becomes a well-shaped small tree.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
5 to 6 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
6 to 8 ft. " 1 00 to \$1 50 each

PYRUS ARBUTIFOLIA.

(Choke Berry.)

This is a native Shrub, and it is very ornamental, both in spring and fall.

It makes a fair sized shrub, of rather open growth, with pretty, dark green leaves.

The flowers are white, of rather small size, but are borne in bunches all along the stems of the one year old wood. They appear in such abundance as to entirely envelop the bush,—about the second week in May. The flowers are followed by bright red berries, as shown in the illustration, which remain on the plant almost all winter. This is one of the features that make this plant so desirable. Then, too, it will thrive in comparatively poor soil,—in the woods or in somewhat low ground. When planted in masses it makes a gorgeous effect in fall and winter when covered with these bright red berries.

There is more attention paid to the planting of shrubs with pretty berries than there used to be, so as to have showy bushes in the autumn and winter months. Many shrubs are really more ornamental when in fruit than when in flower. *Pyrus arbutifolia* is admirable at both periods. Its beautiful sprays of white flowers lead many to think they are looking on an *Amelanchier* bush.

Though of dwarf, bush-like growth naturally, it can be trained to a single stem if required, and in this shape will make a height of 8 to 10 feet, and show off its flowers and fruit to great advantage.



PYRUS.

Pyrus arbutifolia. Choke Berry. (4 to 5 ft.) (See cut.)

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **floribunda.** (2 to 3 ft.) A shrub of bushy growth, bearing bunches of white flowers in May and bright black berries in the fall.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **Japonica (Cydonia Japonica,)** Japan Quince. Fire Bush. (3 to 4 ft.) This is an old inhabitant of our shrubberies, its bright red flowers in late April making a brilliant display. In early spring it flowers before the period mentioned. A useful, ornamental hedge plant.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10
3 ft. " Very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **var. nivalis.** (3 to 4 ft.) One of the best of the white flowered varieties.

12 to 18 in Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
2 to 2½ ft. " 50 "

" **var. rosea alba.** (3 to 4 ft.) A fine pink variety.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

" **sinensis.** (5 ft.) A species bearing very large, edible (when cooked) fruit, similar to a quince. It is highly ornamental, usually being planted entirely on this account.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **salicifolia argentea.** A pretty sort, with silvery foliage. Its pear-like flowers come early in May.

4 to 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn.

Rhamnus Caroliniana. Carolina Buckthorn. (8 to 10 ft.)

This is a beautiful large shrub, though the small white flowers make but little display. But in the fall it is full of red berries, and to add to this it has lustrous green leaves.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **crenulata.** (6 ft.)

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10



ROSA RUGOSA.

(Japanese Rose.)

There are two sorts of this beautiful rose, a red and a white flowered one. Because of their large single flowers, hardiness, vigorous growth and dark green foliage, they are more largely planted than any other kind to-day. Indeed, the vigorous, beautiful foliage is thought to be merit enough by many persons. The flowers are shell-like in formation, and are followed by haws or berries which, when ripe, are of a deep red color, and in size are as large or larger than an ox-heart cherry. These berries are conspicuous until quite late in autumn.

The flowers, however, are the chief feature, as may be inferred from the illustration. They are often four to five inches in diameter.

They are largely planted as single specimens, but when planted as they are at Newport, R. I., in masses ten, fifty, or one hundred together, the effect is magnificent.

We are fortunate in possessing an extra fine lot of these plants in the two colors, and it will be noticed how low the price is; lower, we think, than this class of stock has ever been offered before.

Prices as follows: 2 to 2½ ft. trans., 25 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$12 00 per 100.
 3 ft. " 35 " " 2 00 " 10

The number required may be of one sort only or made up from both.

Rhamnus cathartica. (8 to 10 ft.) The Common Buck-thorn. A very useful hedge plant.

12 to 18 in.	Seed.....	\$ 25 each	\$ 75 per 10	\$ 4 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	35 "	1 50 " 10	6 00 " 100
2 to 3 ft.	Trans.....	35 "	2 00 " 10	10 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft.	"	50 "	3 00 " 10	12 00 " 100

RHODOTYPUS.

Rhodotypus kerrioides. (4 to 5 ft.) A pretty, new shrub, bearing white flowers on the ends of its twigs. It commences to bloom about May 15th, and continues for a long while.

12 to 18 in.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10	\$10 00 per 100
18 to 24 in	"	35 "	2 00 " 10	12 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft.	" very bushy	50 "		

RHUS. Sumach.

- Rhus aromatica.** (3 to 4 ft.) A shrub of spreading growth, bearing heads of greenish yellow flowers in early May. In the autumn the foliage changes from green to scarlet. It will grow in poor soil, and is sometimes found in crevices of rocks, completely covering them. The Orange red berries are ripe in June.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10
- " **copallina.** Shining Sumach. (4 to 5 ft.) A truly beautiful sort, the foliage being of a lustrous green in summer, changing to a rich crimson in the autumn. It bears heads of greenish yellow flowers in August, which are very ornamental. It is used for planting in large masses.
3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. " very bushy 75 " 5 00. " 10
- " **cotinoides.** (12 to 15 ft.) A native shrub, closely resembling the next, but it is distinct.
8 to 10 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each
- " **cotinus.** Mist Shrub. Smoke Tree. (8 to 9 ft.) The large panicles of purplish misty looking flowers this bears in early June has gained for it the name of Mist Shrub, Smoke Bush, etc. In fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow colors.
3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10
- " **glabra.** (6 to 8 ft.) A large growing shrub, noted for its heads of scarlet seeds in fall and its crimson foliage at that time. Desirable for massing.
2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 75 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
3 to 3½ ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10 15 00 " 100
- " **var. laciniata.** (4 to 5 ft.) A variety of the last named with finely divided leaves. It is possessed of the same crimson foliage in the fall. Should be planted where it may "sucker up" to make a large clump.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
- " **Osbecki, (semi-alata.)** (8 to 10 ft.) A Chinese species, which makes almost a small tree. Towards the close of July it produces large panicles of yellowish white flowers.
5 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each
- " **typhina.** Stag's-Horn Sumach. (8 to 10 ft.) This grows up in bush form, but when trained to a single stem it makes a small tree. In the fall it has the same brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit that all others have. It will thrive in poor, rocky soil.
3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$1 75 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
6 to 8 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100

RIBES. Flowering Currant.

- Ribes aureum.** Yellow Flowering Currant. (3 to 4 ft.) A very pretty shrub, flowering about May 12th. The blossoms are yellow, with pink stamens, and are sweet scented. They appear in drooping racemes, which are quite handsome.
3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
- " **var. floridum.** Wild Black Currant. (3 to 4 ft.) This has greenish yellow flowers which are quite pretty, appearing early in May. The fruit of this as well as the rest of the species is liked by some. It tastes something like the black currant of our gardens.
2 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
3 ft. Trans..... 35 "
- " **Cordonianum.** (4 to 5 ft.) A very pretty species, with bright green leaves and bright pink flowers.
2 ft. Trans\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10

ROSA. Rose.

- Rosa arvensis.** (3 to 4 ft) A European Rose, bearing its single white flowers about the close of May.
18 to 24 in. Trans..... \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
- " **Boursaulti.** The Crimson Boursault, as this is called, is one of the best and strongest of climbing roses, being hardy, almost free from thorns, and bearing clusters of crimson flowers the first week of June. It may be permitted to spread over the ground, and it will bloom profusely.
2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

Rosa Carolina. (3 to 4 ft.) This is the tall growing wild rose, so pretty in late June when full of its single pink flowers. It bears fruit freely, and the bright red color of this is most attractive in late fall. It thrives in damp soil as well as in high ground, and is particularly useful for massing.

- 18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
- " **lucida, (humilis.)** (2 to 3 ft.) A native sort, which does not grow as tall as Carolina. It has rosy pink flowers in early June and red fruit in the fall.
2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
- " **multiflora.** (Japanese) Bears numerous clusters of white flowers in early June.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
- " **var. Harrisoni.** Harrison's Yellow.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
- " **rubiginosa.** Sweet Brier. (3 to 4 ft.) The sweet-scented leaves alone would recommend this, but there is in addition its pink flowers in early June and its numerous reddish yellow seed pots in the fall.
18 to 24 in. Trans\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
2 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10
- " **rubifolia.** Purple-leaved Rose. (5 to 6 ft) This is valued for its beautiful reddish green foliage, as well as for its pink flowers in early June. It is one of the most attractive shrubs, especially when set among a mass of other foliage or when planted by itself in large groups.
8 to 12 in. From pots....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
12 to 18 in. " 35 " 2 50 " 10 20 00 " 100
- " **rugosa.** Japanese Rose. (3 to 4 ft.) The large, handsome foliage of this rose, and its large, single pink flowers, have made it exceedingly popular. Besides this it bears fine, large red fruit in late summer, which, by some, is esteemed as much as the flowers.
2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10
- " **var. alba.** (3 to 4 ft.) Of the same character as the above, but with white flowers.
2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10



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New Climbing Rose "Crimson Rambler."

YELLOW RAMBLER ROSE.

(Aglaiia.)

The new rose, YELLOW RAMBLER, (AGLAIIA,) is one to which considerable interest attaches, as a yellow flowered climbing rose is what has been long desired in this country. It comes, to us so well recommended from the Old World, that no doubt exists as to its great merit. It is a climbing rose, bearing clusters of fair-sized yellow flowers, the clusters said to contain at times as many as a hundred flowers. It has proved entirely hardy, having stood a temperature of zero without harm, and even lower.

The parents of this rose are said to be one of the Japanese Polyantha type and Reve d' Or, the latter a famous climbing tea rose, very popular in Europe.

Rosarians are pinning their faith to this rose, just as they did to the Crimson Rambler, hoping this, the Yellow Rambler, will please them as much as the Crimson did, and indications are that they will not be disappointed.



Yellow Rambler (Aglaiia).

Rosa rugosa, Md. Geo. Bruant. This is a hybrid between rugosa and Sombreul, introduced by us several years ago, and proving to be one of the best of this class. The flowers are white, semi-double, and are borne in clusters on the young wood.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

“ **setigera.** Wild Prairie Rose (Running.) This good, hardy climbing rose bears large-sized single pink flowers in the last days of June.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. “ 50 “

“ **Wichuriana.** (Creeping.) This is a very desirable creeping variety. The leaves are small, dark green and shiny. The flowers are white, single, and the yellow stamens are quite prominent, giving the impression of a yellow centre. It is largely used for planting to cover banks, rocks and similar spots. It has been largely used in the Eastern States, particularly in the parks of Boston.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. “ 35 “ 2 50 “ 10 15 00 “ 100

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

Crimson Rambler. So well-known is this rose now that it is scarcely necessary to do more than catalogue its name; for it is undoubtedly the best crimson climbing rose extant. It is a most prodigious bloomer, the trusses of bright crimson flowers frequently measuring a foot or more in length. It is an extremely rapid grower, and small plants set out now will make a strong growth the coming summer and bloom profusely the following year.

From 3 in. pots.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10
2 to 3 ft. Extra strong.... 50 “ 3 50 “ 10 \$20 00 per 100

Yellow Rambler (Aglaiia.)

From 4 in. pots.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
From 2½ in. pots..... 35 “ 2 50 “ 10

Baltimore Belle. Flowers in large clusters; an old variety, but still one of the best. Color, white, changing to light rose and carmine.
2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100



Prairie Queen. A strong and rapid growing rose. Large, compact and globular flowers in clusters. Color, bright rosy red.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100

LORD PENZANCE'S HYBRID SWEET BRIERS.

These lovely hybrids, apart from their extreme beauty, are most interesting, being crosses between the common Sweet Brier and various other Roses, such as Austrian Brier, varieties of Gallica, etc. It is certain they are a great acquisition. Like their parent, the common Sweet Brier, the foliage is deliciously scented. The flowers are of the most beautiful tints and produced in great profusion. Not the least of their recommendations is the fact that they are perfectly hardy even in the coldest situations, and possess a robust vigor which is quite astonishing, bushes four or five years old throwing up shoots of ten, twelve, and even fifteen feet high; these when covered with flowers of the most delicate shades, have a most gorgeous effect.

PRICES:

Strong field grown plants, \$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
 From 2½ inch pots..... 35 " 2 00 " 10

Amy Robsart. Lovely deep rose, the buds before opening are most graceful, of true Sweet Brier type.

Anne of Ceierstein. Dark crimson, followed by an abundance of pretty clustered bunches of hips, branching habit.

Brenda. Maiden's blush or peach, dainty in color and shade, the contrast and effect of the bright golden anthers add peculiar charm to this variety.

Flora M'Ivor. Pure white blushed rose, perfect for cutting, large flowers, graceful in growth and habit; a gem.

Lucy Ashton. Pretty white blooms with pink edges, not so large as some others, wonderfully free flowering; free grower with rather erect shoots, foliage as sweet as the old *Sweet Brier*.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper with a peculiar metallic lustre, the base of each petal is a bright yellow, very free flowering, with a delicious perfume from foliage and flower, a wonderful grower, shoots pendulous.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn or ecru passing to a lovely emerald yellow in the centre, sometimes toned with a most delicate pink, a good grower and abundant bloomer.

Meg Merrilees. Gorgeous crimson, very free flowering.

Rose Bradwardine. Beautiful clear rose, perfect in shape; very profuse, strong, robust habit.

NEW HYBRID WICHURAIANA ROSES.

The general satisfaction that these new hybrids of this very useful hardy rose has given, has created a general demand for them.

They keep the same trailing habit, and the same fine green foliage lasting well into January, and the same freedom of growth as the parent form. Some of them having made from a small cutting plant a shoot eighteen feet eight inches last season, and are therefore well adapted for covering bare spaces on the ground, or for trailing purposes, for which they are invaluable.

As to flowers, they produce innumerable quantities of large well-formed blooms lasting a long time in perfection, and flowering with such a freeness that no rose can equal it; so that a two or three year old plant can be fairly counted to produce a thousand or more flowers, and thus be a sight that can hardly be described.

As to hardiness, they have stood the severe winter of '95-'96 on a very exposed and bleak situation, without any covering whatever and have flowered beautifully the coming Spring. They are not particular to any soil, but will grow even on the poorest sandy and gravelly banks, for which they are well adapted. Not only for these purposes, but also as a pot-plant either to force early in the Spring, or to let come naturally, it is first-class.

The variety named "Manda's Triumph" is well adapted for pot-culture, as it is literally covered with fine double white flowers for several weeks. Taking them all in all, the set of four varieties represent a collection that should be in every garden, and surely will prove as valuable as the celebrated "Crimson Rambler."

Manda's Triumph. This is a grand hybrid of free growth, with fine foliage, and clusters of from twelve to eighteen flowers on even a small side shoot, literally covering the plant with its perfectly formed double white flowers, nearly two inches across, beautifully imbricated; a valuable sort either for cut-flowers or pot plants. It is also very sweet scented—a valuable variety for florists.

Universal Favorite. A free grower, producing long branching shoots, with bright shiny foliage in abundance, and soft light pink double flowers, two inches in diameter, strongly perfumed.

South Orange Perfection. This is a gem, with free growth close to the ground, and multitudes of the most perfectly formed double white flowers, about one-and-a-half inches in diameter, soft blush pink at the tips, changing to white.

Pink Roamer. This is without question a hybrid between the "Sweetbrier" and carries these characteristics in bloom, while the growth, which is very rampant, partakes more of the "Wichuriana." The single flowers, which are produced in close heads, are nearly two inches in diameter, bright rich pink, with almost a white centre, which lightens up the orange red stamens, producing an effect, which combined with the fragrance, makes it one of the most valuable roses in cultivation.

PRICES:

Strong plants, from 4 in. pots..\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
From 2½ in. pots 35 " 2 50 " 10

RUBUS. Flowering Bramble.

Rubus fruticosus. Double Flowering Bramble. (Creeping) This bears double white flowers towards the close of June.
2 ft. Trans \$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

" **odoratus.** Flowering Raspberry. (2½ to 3 ft) A very pretty, large bush, which towards the middle of June is prettily clothed with rosy purple flowers.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

SAMBUCUS. Elder.

Sambucus Canadensis. Common Elder. (5 to 6 ft.) This is valued for its flat heads of flowers in June and its reddish purple berries in the fall. Grows naturally in damp situations.

18 to 24 in. Cuttings \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100

" **var. aurea.** (5 to 6 ft.) The golden foliage of this makes it in much demand. It makes a showy appearance when planted in shrub beds.

18 to 24 in. Cuttings ... \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
2 ft. Trans 35 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100
2½ to 3 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10

Sambucus Canadensis laciniata. (5 to 6 ft.) A cut-leaved kind.

18 to 24 in. Cuttings\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100
4 ft. Trans. Very bushy 50 "

" **var. variegata.** (5 to 6 ft.) The foliage is nicely variegated white and green.

18 to 24 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100

SPIRÆA ANTHONY WATERER.

This beautiful variety of the well-known Spiræa Bumalda called forth our admiration on seeing it at the home of the originator, in Europe, last season. In habit of growth it is the same as its parent, growing about 2 to 3 feet in height, and making a shapely bush. The heads of flowers are almost as broad again as the older kind, and are of a deep pink color.



It blooms about the close of June, and if the flowers are cut off as fast as they commence to decay, there will be a continuance of them throughout the season, to some extent.

It is useful for edging shrubbery beds, planting in masses, or as a single specimen where a low, bushy flowering shrub is required.

SPIRÆA.

Spiræa ariæfolia. (3 to 4 ft.) A very fine, small leaved sort, from the Pacific coast. It bears a profusion of greenish white flowers, towards the close of June, in large clusters.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
2 to 3 ft. " 35 "

" **Billardi.** (2 to 3 ft.) This bears spikes of rosy pink flowers, commencing about the middle of June, and continuing to some extent all summer.

18 to 24 in. Cuttings..... \$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. Trans 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
5 ft. " Very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100

" **argentea.**
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100

- Spiræa Bumalda.** (2 to 3 ft.) One of the best of the newer sorts. It bears numerous flat heads of rosy pink flowers towards the middle of June, and continues to produce them until the close of autumn. It is of compact growth.
12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
- “ **var Anthony Waterer.** Deep Pink. (2 to 3 ft.) See cut with description page 39.
1 foot Trans..... \$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
- “ **callosa.** (3 to 4 ft.) The flowers of this are pink, and in large flat heads. It blooms the first week in July and continues for several weeks.
4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. “ Very bushy 50 “ 3 00 “ 10 20 00 “ 100
- “ **var. alba.** (2 to 3 ft.) The same as the above, but with a very dwarf growth and white flowers.
18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
- “ **var. superba.** (2 to 3 ft.) This, too, is of dwarf growth. The pinkish white flowers appear in late June.
18 in. Trans..... \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
- “ **carpinifolia.** (3 to 4 ft.) A white flowered sort, the blossoms appearing in the first week of July, being in upright spikes.
18 to 24 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
3 ft. “ “ 35 “ 2 00 “ 10
5 ft. Trans. very bushy 50 “ 3 00 “ 10



Spiræa prunifolia. Bridal Wreath.

- “ **chamædrifolia.** (4 to 5 ft.) It has white flowers, bunched along the branches. A very pretty sort.
2 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10
2 to 3 ft. Trans..... 35 “ 2 00 “ 10
- “ **opulifolia.** (5 to 6 ft.) The flowers are white, in flat heads, opening about the first of June.
2 to 2½ ft. Cuttings \$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
5 ft. Trans..... 35 “ 2 00 “ 10 12 00 “ 100
- “ **var. aurea.** (5 to 6 ft.) The same as the preceding, but with golden foliage, which is exceedingly pretty in early spring.
18 to 24 in. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. Trans 35 “ 2 00 “ 10 12 00 “ 100
5 ft. “ Very bushy 50 “ 3 00 “ 10
- “ **paniculata.** (3 to 4 ft.) A very good sort, bearing compressed panicles of pink flowers at the close of June.
3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

- Spiræa prunifolia.** Bridal Wreath. (4 to 5 ft.) The pretty double white flowers are in bunches of twos and threes all along the almost leafless stems. They usually expand about May 1st, just as the leaves are budding. See illustration.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
2 ft. “ “ 35 “ 2 00 “ 10 15 00 “ 100
- “ **Reevesii.** (Single.) (3 to 4 ft.) The beautiful clusters of white flowers appear about the 20th of May.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. “ “ 35 “ 2 00 “ 10 12 00 “ 100
4 to 5 ft. “ “ 50 “ 3 00 “ 10 20 00 “ 100
- “ **Reevesii fl. pl.** (Double.) (3 to 4 ft.) The same as the preceding, but with double flowers, which open a few days later. Both are compact in their habit and have slim twigs and branches.
3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. “ very bushy 50 “ 3 00 “ 10 20 00 “ 100
- “ **Regeliana.** (4 to 5 ft.) The dense panicles of pink flowers appear about the close of June. Then from young shoots of the same season there is often a fresh crop of flowers in late summer.
3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. Trans..... 35 “ 2 00 “ 10
5 ft. “ very bushy 50 “ 3 00 “ 10
- “ **rotundifolia.** (3 to 4 ft.) This has clusters of white flowers in June. The leaves are round and of dark green color.
2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... \$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
- “ **salicifolia.** (4 to 5 ft.) The flowers are white, in panicles, and expand toward the end of June.
3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
4 to 5 ft. “ very bushy 50 “ 3 00 “ 10
- “ **Thunbergii.** (3 to 4 ft.) This has single white flowers, in bunches of two to four, along the almost leafless stems, generally in the first days of May. The leaves are narrow and of light green color. It is very graceful in appearance, the branches being somewhat drooping.
1 ft. Trans..... \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
- “ **tomentosa.** (3 to 4 ft.) The flowers are pink, in panicles, appearing in mid-summer.
2 to 2½ ft. Trans..... \$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
- “ **vaccinifolia.** (3 to 4 ft.) White. Blooms in June.
2½ to 3 ft. Trans..... \$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
- “ **Van Houttei.** (4 to 5 ft.) A very good kind, bushy and hardy, like Reevesii, but perhaps better. The flowers are white, in bunches, and appear in great quantities about the middle of May.
3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
4 to 4 ft. “ “ 35 “ 2 00 “ 10 12 00 “ 100

STAPHYLEA. Bladder Nut.

- Staphylea Colchica.** Asiatic Bladder Nut. (8 to 10 ft.) This is of shrub-like growth, producing clusters of white flowers, which are much admired. Flowers in early May.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. “ “ 35 “ 2 00 “ 10 15 00 “ 100
- “ **trifolia.** American Bladder Nut. (8 to 10 ft.) The flowers are not as conspicuous as the other, but still are beautiful. They appear towards the close of June.
3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
5 to 6 ft. “ “ 50 “ 3 00 “ 10

STEPHENANDRA.

- Stephenandra flexuosa.** (3 to 4 ft.) A compact growing shrub, with small, hawthorn-like leaves, and bearing bunches of small white flowers in early June.
12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100

STUARTIA.

- Stuartia pentagyna.** (6 to 7 ft.) One of the most beautiful of native shrubs, bearing good sized single white flowers, with yellow stamens. The flowers appear about the middle of July.
18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each
- “ **Virginica.** This blooms in mid-June, producing lovely white flowers with purple stamens.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each

STYRAX.

Styrax Japonica. (8 to 10 ft.) A very valuable large shrub. The branches are loaded with white flowers on long stems, which all hang downwards. As it gets six to eight feet high before blooming, a fine display appears when the flowers expand. They open early in June. It makes an excellent small sized tree, suitable for planting in small yards or cemetery lots; the flowers make it particularly useful for this purpose.
2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10



Styrax Japonica.

SYMPHORICARPOS. Snowberry.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. White Fruited Snowberry. (3 to 4 ft.) This shrub is very much valued for its white berries in the fall. It is very ornamental when planted in masses.

2 to 2½ ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
2 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 10 00 " 100

" **vulgaris.** (3 to 4 ft.) This one bears red berries, which, though not as large as those of the other one, are more thickly clustered along the stems. It is also much used in large plantings.

2½ to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 10 00 " 100
3 ft. " very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100

" **var. variegatus.** (3 to 4 ft.) Of the same character as the last, but with variegated leaves.
3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each

SYRINGA. Lilac.

Syringa Emodi. (5 to 6 ft.) This species differs from the garden lilac. It has large, shiny foliage, and loose heads of whitish flowers. It blooms in early June, and is particularly useful on this account; other lilacs being out of flower then.

12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
4 to 5 ft. " 50 "

" **Josikæa.** (5 to 6 ft.) Resembling Emodi a good deal, but this one has dark lilac-colored flowers. It blooms the first week in June. It is distinct and valuable.

12 to 18 in. Trans..... \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
3 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10
4 ft. " 50 "

Syringa ligustrina. (8 to 10 ft.) This is one of the lilacs with privet-like heads of white flowers, not of the old garden lilac type, but still quite desirable. It blooms in open heads in the first week in June.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
4 to 5 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10
5 to 6 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10 \$20 00 per 100

" **oblata.** (4 to 5 ft.) An early flowering, light purple species, with large, round, dark green leaves. Flowers before any other lilac, in spring.
12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

" **Pekinensis.**
5 to 6 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

" **var. pendula** (5 to 6 ft.) A drooping form of the privet-flowered section, which makes a pretty object when grafted on tall stems.

4 to 5 ft. Trans..... \$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10

" **Persica.** Persian Lilac. (7 to 8 ft.) The slender growth and profuse blooming of this sort make it most desirable. The flowers are light purple and are in open heads, completely covering the bush. The habit is more open than that of the common lilac.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
4 ft. " very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100

" **var. alba.** (7 to 8 ft.) Of the same habit as the preceding one, but with whitish lilac flowers.

2 ft. Trans\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. " very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **rothomagensis.** (7 to 8 ft.) Differing but little from Persica, but perhaps the flowers are more of a reddish purple.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10
4 to 5 ft. " very bushy 50 " 3 00 " 10 \$20 00 per 100

" **vulgaris.** (8 to 10 ft.) This, and the varieties below mentioned, are the true old garden lilacs. This one is the common purple, and, as with all its varieties, it blooms about the second week in May.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100
5 to 6 ft. " very bushy \$1 00 to \$1 50 each

" **var. alba.** (8 to 10 ft.) The white form of the common Lilac.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft. " very bushy 75 to \$1 50 each

" **var. alba grandiflora.** (5 to 6 ft.) Large white flowers. 18 to 24 in. \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10

" **var. Ambroise Verschaffelt.** (6 to 7 ft.) Light Purple.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
4 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **var. Amethystine.** (6 to 7 ft.) Violet purple.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
3 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **Comte Horace de Choisei.** Reddish lilac. Double.

2 to 3 ft. Trans..... \$ 35 each

" **var. Charles X.** (6 to 7 ft.) Purple, with reddish tint.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

" **var. Dr. Stockhardt.** White.

2 to 3 ft. Trans\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **var. Cloire de Moulins.** Purplish Rose, large flower.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10

" **var. Louis Spath.** (6 to 7 ft.) Dark Reddish Purple.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
4 to 5 ft. " 50 "

" **Mad Lemoine.** Double White. Good.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

" **var. Marie Legraye.** (3 to 4 ft.) Large white flowers and large panicles. A very dwarf sort.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100

" **var. plena.** (7 to 8 ft.) Double dark lilac, blooms a day or two in advance of the others.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10 \$20 00 per 100

- Syringa vulgaris Princess Marie.** (6 to 7 ft.) Purple.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
 4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10 \$20 00 per 100
- " **var. Professor Sargent.** (6 to 7 ft.) Cherry red in bud, dark violet when fully opened.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
- " **var. pyramidalis.** (6 to 7 ft.) Fine rosy purple, Upright in growth. Double fine.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
- " **var. rubella fl. plena.** Large, double, clear red, good.
 3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 00 per 10
- " **var. rubra de Marley.** (6 to 7 ft.) Dark lilac. A good sort.
 5 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each
- " **var. rubra insignis.** (6 to 7 ft.) Rosy purple. Very good. Dark red in bud, the best of all.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
 3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10
 4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10
- " **var. Senator Volland.** (6 to 7 ft.) Rosy red. Double, fine.
 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 4 to 5 ft. " 50 " \$3 00 per 10
- " **villosa.** (5 to 6 ft.) A Japanese species, with large branching panicles, flowers light purple in bud, white when open. Blooms late in May.
 1 to 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
 3 to 4 ft. " 50 "

TAMARIX. Tamarisk.

- Tamarix Africana (tetrandra.)** (7 to 8 ft.) The leaves of all the Tamarix are very small. This sort has light pink flowers, which appear towards the close of May. The Tamarisk thrives well at the sea shore.
 2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
 3 to 4 ft. " 35 " 1 50 " 10 10 00 " 100
 5 to 6 ft. Trans..... 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100
- " **Gallica.** (Chinensis.) (7 to 8 ft.) Resembles the preceding a great deal, and blooms about the same time.
 2 to 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 7 00 per 100
 4 to 5 ft. Trans..... 50 " 3 00 " 10
- " **indica.** (7 to 8 ft.) All the species are alike in foliage to a great extent, but this one blooms in August; the flowers are pale rose.
 3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10
- " **Japonica plumosa.** (7 to 8 ft.) There is some little variation in the foliage and habit of growth of this one, and, like the preceding one, it blooms in August.
 2 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 25 per 10

VACCINIUM. Huckleberry.

- Vaccinium corymbosum.** Blueberry. (3 to 4 ft.) This has bunches of white flowers in May, followed by edible fruit in August. It grows to a large sized shrub, and in the autumn its foliage changes to a deep scarlet.
 3 to 4 ft. Trans\$ 50 each
- " **Pennsylvanicum,** (2 to 3 ft.) A low-growing huckleberry, making but a small bush. Its berries are sold in market in large quantities in the fall.
 1 foot Trans.....\$ 35 each

VIBURNUM.

- Viburnum acerifolium.** Maple-Leaved. (4 ft.) A low-growing shrub, bearing flat heads of white flowers, in late May, followed by clusters of black berries in fall. A good variety for growing in masses, in the woods or in shaded places.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
- " **cassinoides.** (4 to 5 ft.) The green leaves and the flat heads of white flowers constitute pleasing features in this shrub. It blooms in June and bears black-colored berries in the fall.
 2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

Viburnum cotinifolium. A large-growing desirable shrub, producing corymbs of white flowers early in May, followed by berries which become pink, red and black in turn as they ripen. Useful either as a single plant or in groups.

- 3 ft. Seed \$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
 4 to 5 ft. Trans. Very bushy 50 " 3 50 " 10
- " **dentatum.** (4 ft.) A bushy sort, very pretty when its white flowers expand in early June. The berries which follow change to a black color when ripe.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 2 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10 20 00 " 100
 3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10
 4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
- " **Lantana.** A valuable species, greatly resembling continifolium, but with smaller foliage.
 2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
- " **Lentago.** (8 to 10 ft.) A large shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers towards the close of May.
 2 ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
- " **nepalense.** (5 to 6 ft.) A strong grower, foliage large, and the bush of compact form. Flowers are white and come in early June.
 18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
- " **nudum.** (5 to 6 ft.) This has handsome, shining green leaves, and white flowers, in flat heads, June 25th.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10
- " **oxycoccos.** High-bush Cranberry. (4 to 5 ft.) Flowers in large, flat heads in the latter part of May. The outer flowers are of good size, the inner ones quite small. In the fall it is full of bright red berries.
 18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 4 to 5 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10
- " **Opulus sterilis.** Common Snowball. (6 to 7 ft.) This well-known shrub finds great favor with planters. The large balls come singly, hanging by stems along the branches, expanding towards the close of May, a little in advance of the Japanese.
 2½ to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 3 to 3½ ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
 4 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10
- " **var. nana.** (1 to 2½ ft.) This is a veritable dwarf variety, growing very bushy, but with little disposition to flower.
 8 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 18 in. " 35 " 2 00 " 10
- " **plicatum.** (6 to 7 ft.) Japanese Snowball. (See Colored Plate.) One of the best of shrubs. Of upright bushy growth, entire leaves, and bearing heads of white flowers in great profusion, it stands unrivalled among shrubs. Much superior to the old snowball. It blooms towards the close of May. One plant by mail for 35 cents.
 18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 75 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
 2½ to 3 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10 17 00 " 100
 4 to 5 ft. " Very bushy 50 " 3 50 " 10
 4 to 5 ft. " Tree form 75 " 5 00 " 10
- " **var. rotundifolium.** (6 to 7 ft.) This is a round leaved variety of the last named. It blooms a week in advance of the other. The individual flowers which make up the ball are rather larger than the type, and the leaves turn to a beautiful bronze and purple color in fall.
 2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
 3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10
 5 to 6 ft. " Very bushy 50 to 75 each
- " **prunifolium.** Sheepberry. (5 to 6 ft.) A large growing shrub, bearing flat clusters of white flowers about the 15th of May, followed by black fruit in the fall.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
- " **Sieboldi (reticulatum.)** (7 to 8 ft.) This bears clusters of white flowers about May 20th. The leaves are very large, heavy, and dark green. It may be an evergreen in the South. It makes almost a small tree. A most desirable plant, especially when grown singly as a specimen.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
- " **var. variegatum.** (7 to 8 ft.) This variety of the preceding sort differs in having variegated leaves.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each



Viburnum plicatum, Japanese Snowball.

Few shrubs combine in one plant so many desirable features as does the Japanese Snowball. It is one of the first to expand its leaves in the spring; it retains its color all through the summer, even when hot and dry, and is the last plant to shed its foliage in the fall. The leaves are of a rich olive green, and the young shoots and leaves are of a copper color.

The flowers are of large size and are produced in great abundance. They are pure white, and as the stems are somewhat stiff the balls all face upwards.

The bush is a free grower, compact in growth and of good shape. It can be planted as a single specimen, and will attain an ultimate growth of about ten feet; but it is more frequently planted in groups of three or more together, or used in beds with other shrubs.

VITEX. Chaste Shrub.

Vitex agnus castus. (3 to 4 ft.) This is a valuable shrub because of its flowering in August and September when but few shrubs are in bloom. The flowers are in loose panicles, lilac in color.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
3 ft. " very bushy 50 "

" **var. alba.** (3 to 4 ft.) White flowers.
2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

" **var. cærulea.** Flowers blue.
2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 75 per 10 \$13 00 per 100
3 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10 15 00 " 100



Vitex Agnus-Castus.

WEIGELA.

Weigela amabilis. (4 to 5 ft.) A medium sized bush, the flowers of which are almost white. It blooms towards the close of May.

2 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
2½ to 3 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 \$15 00 per 100

" **arborea versicolor.** (4 to 5 ft.) This is the first to flower of our collection. Its dark, rose-colored blossoms expand about the 20th of May.

3 ft. Cuttings.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
4 to 5 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 50 " 10

" **candida.** (4 to 5 ft.) A tall grower, the flowers creamy white, blooming at the close of May.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100

" **Desboisii.** (5 to 6 ft.) A tall grower, with stiff shoots. The flowers are of a dark rose.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

" **floribunda.** (4 to 5 ft.) This fine crimson-flowered one blooms towards the close of May. The white stamens projecting from the flowers are quite a feature.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

" **Croenewegenii.** (5 to 6 ft.) One of the vigorous, tall growers. The flowers are dark rose.

2 to 2½ ft. Cuttings\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. Trans..... 35 " 2 00 " 10

" **rosea.** (3 to 4 ft.) The first known, and perhaps the most esteemed of all. It forms a well proportioned shrub, and bears its rose-colored flowers in great profusion towards the close of May.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
2 to 2½ ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10

WEIGELA FLORIBUNDA.

(Crimson Weigela.)

This is a variety introduced by us a few years ago, and it is still the only good one of its color.

It is a strong grower, blooming freely about the end of May, and frequently again in the fall, though not as profusely as in the spring.



The flowers are claret colored, the stamens which project from the flower are white, making a conspicuous contrast.

XANTHOCERAS.

Xanthoceras sorbifolia. (5 to 6 ft.) A very popular new shrub. The flowers are white, with crimson centre, and expand about the middle of May. It should be severely pruned when transplanted.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each



ZANTHORHIZA.

Zanthorhiza apiifolia. (2 to 3 ft.) A native shrub, of low growth, bearing racemes of plum-colored, small flowers early in May.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

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ORNAMENTAL FRUIT.**

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Teas' Weeping Mulberry.—See prices page 17.

Landscape * * Gardening



We call particular attention to this branch of our business. It is under the personal direction of our J. Franklin Meehan.

We prepare plans for grading, road making and planting, either separately

or for the entire work, and carry out these plans on the most favorable terms. We also prepare plans for remodelling old places; superintend the carrying out of them or do the entire work ourselves.

Plans furnished for Hardy Herbaceous beds or gardens, shrubbery plantations, etc.



Abies excelsa, Norway Spruce.

(From a photograph of our four and five feet bushy plants offered on page 47)

EVERGREENS.

"SEED" indicates that the stock is in the original seed-beds.

"VERY BUSHY" indicates extra heavy stock.

FIGURES IN PARENTHESIS indicate about the height of the plant at maturity.

PRICES:—Five evergreens of any one variety and of the same size furnished at the rate per 10. Twenty-five at the rate per 100. When 250 or more are required a special price will be given by letter.

ABIES. (PICEA.) Spruce.

(See also Picea, page 50)

Botanical authorities generally agree that what have been called *Abies* should be *Picea*, and vice versa, but we continue the names under which our customers have known the trees.

Abies alba. White Spruce. (25 to 30 ft.) A native tree of medium size, forming naturally a close, pyramidal growth, and having blue-gray tinted foliage, which is much admired.
2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

" *Alcockiana (Ajanensis.)* (25 to 30 ft.) A beautiful tree, the underside of the foliage being of a silvery blue color. We consider it one of the choicest of ornamental evergreens. An excellent tree for a specimen on the lawn.

1 ft.	Trans.....	\$1 00 each
2 ft.	"	1 75 "
3 ft.	"	2 50 "
4 ft.	"	3 50 "

" *Canadensis.* Hemlock Spruce. (35 to 40 ft.) A lovely native tree, of loose, open growth, unless it be pruned, when it makes a very dense bush. Whether as a single specimen or as a hedge plant, it has no equal.

12 to 18 in.	Trans.....	\$ 25 each	\$1 75 per 10	\$15 00 per 100
18 to 24 in.	"	35 "	2 50 " 10	20 00 " 100
2 to 3 ft.	"	50 "	3 50 " 10	30 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft.	"	75 "	5 00 " 10	
5 to 6 ft.	"	very bushy	\$1 00 to \$2 00 each	

" *Douglasii.* Douglas Spruce. (35 to 40 ft.) A beautiful, rapid growing tree, with nice dark green foliage. It is a splendid tree for lawn planting, and is used in all work where a particularly choice tree is required.

12 to 18 in.	Trans.....	\$ 50 each	\$3 50 per 10
18 to 24 in.	"	75 "	5 00 " 10

" *Engelmanni.* (20 to 25 ft.) A Colorado evergreen of much beauty, its foliage on the under side being of a light blue color. It is of slow growth and dense habit. It is quite a rare sort.

2½ ft. Trans. Very bushy...\$2 50 to \$3 00 each

" *excelsa.* Norway Spruce. (40 to 50 ft.) A well-known evergreen, extensively used. It is of a rapid growth. It is much used for hedging as well as for single specimens, and for planting for shelter. As a hedge plant it is probably unequalled by any other evergreen, being hardy and making a dense, impenetrable hedge. (See cut, page 46.)

18 to 24 in.	Trans	\$ 25 each	\$1 50 per 10	\$10 00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft.	"	35 "	2 00 " 10	12 00 " 100
2½ to 3 ft.	"	50 "	3 00 " 10	15 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft.	"	75 "	5 00 " 10	25 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft.	"	1 00 "	7 50 " 10	35 00 " 100
4 to 5 ft.	" specimens	1 50 "	10 00 " 10	
5 to 6 ft.	"	2 00 "	15 00 " 10	
7 ft.	"	"	2 50 to \$3 00 each	

It should be remembered that the height does not indicate the value of the tree. If, as frequently is the case, a tree is very dense and spreading its value is greater than a slim tree of the same height. Customers may depend upon us to select plants of full value for the price charged.

Evergreens selected by customers in the nurseries, will be charged for according to their value. When customers do not specify the size or price of the evergreen wanted, it must be taken for granted that the selection of a suitable size is left to our judgment.

Abies excelsa inverta. (12 to 15 ft.) A pendulous variety, of unique habit. The branches have an extremely irregular growth, similar to the Weeping Beech. Very good for planting with evergreens of regular outline or as a specimen by itself.

12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" *var. pumila.* (2 to 3 ft.) A quite dwarf sort, of compact growth.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans. specimens \$2 00 to \$2 50 each

" *var. pygmæa.* (2 to 3 ft.) Dwarf, compact, making but a few feet of growth.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans. specimens \$2 00 to \$2 50 each

" *var. pyramidalis.* (25 to 30 ft.) A tall, slim, yet compact grower, of much use in plantings. (See cut page 48.)

18 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each

5 ft. " specimens 2 00 to \$2 50 each

6 to 7 ft. " " 3 50 to 5 00 "

" *var. nigra Doumetti.* (2 to 3 ft.) Of dwarf, dense and spreading growth; almost flat. It has small needles of bluish gray color. It is excellent for use when low growing specimen trees are wanted.

4 ft. Broad specimens.....\$3 50 to \$5 00 each

" *Orientalis.* Oriental Spruce, (30 to 35 ft.) A most desirable sort. It has some resemblance to an exceedingly fine leaved Norway Spruce, but is better. The tree is erect growing, of fine outline, and with foliage of the darkest green. A species that is always used when making a selection for lawn planting.

18 to 24 in Trans.....\$ 75 each

2 ft. " " 1 50 "

3 to 4 ft. " specimens 2 00 to \$2 50 each

4 to 5 ft. " " 3 50 to 5 00 "

" *polita.* (25 to 30 ft.) A beautiful Japanese Spruce, the young wood of which is of a yellowish tint. It is a rare and choice sort, and should be included when extra fine varieties are needed.

3 ft. Specimens.....\$2 50 each

4 ft. " " 3 50 "

" *pungens.* (25 to 30 ft.) Colorado Blue Spruce. One of the handsomest of spruces. The foliage is silvery blue, and the tree takes on a dense, shapely habit without any pruning. It is in great demand for lawn planting.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$1 00 each

18 to 24 in. " " 2 00 "

2½ to 3 ft. " specimens 2 50 to \$3 00 each

ANDROMEDA.

(For deciduous Andromedas see page 24)

Andromeda Gatesbæi. (3 to 4 ft.) This has thick, shining green leaves, which change to a copper color in autumn. The drooping racemes of waxy white flowers appear towards the close of May.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each



Abies excelsa pyramidalis, Pyramidal Norway Spruce.—See page 47.

Andromeda floribunda.

1 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$6 00 per 10

" **Japonica.** (3 to 4 ft.) A beautiful species, having bright green leaves and drooping racemes of waxy white flowers. The blossoms expand early in May. This is one of the most beautiful of dwarf broad leaved evergreens, and one that has been largely planted during the past few years. It blooms with the first plants in spring,—the white flowers making a beautiful contrast with the dark green foliage. It is valuable for planting on the outer edges of Rhododendron and Azalea beds, or along the borders of woods or large masses of shrubbery.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$6 00 per 10

BIOTA. Chinese Arbor-Vitæ.

(For American Arbor-Vitæ and varieties see Thuja, page 52.)

Biota Orientalis. (15 to 20 ft.) This is the ordinary form. The very flat growth of the younger branches and its bright green foliage well distinguish it.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 3 ft. " 50 "
 4 to 5 ft. " 75 to \$1 00

Biota Orientalis aurea. Golden Chinese. (2 to 3 ft.) This has a golden tint with the green; and it makes but a dwarf, rounded growth. Useful for planting in evergreen beds.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
 2 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10

" **var. elegantissima.** Rollinson's Golden, (5 to 6 ft.) A beautiful, upright growing kind, the foliage golden in summer and bronze colored in winter. It is used largely for setting in evergreen beds.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 75 per 10
 2 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10

BUXUS. Box.

Buxus Japonica rotundifolia. (4 to 5 ft.) A round-leaved species, of stout growth and dark green foliage.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
 2 to 2½ ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10
 2½ to 3 ft. " 1 50 " 10 00 " 10

" **sempervirens.** (2 to 3 ft.) The box bush of rounded form so often seen in gardens, and so much used for "Box Edging,"

5 to 6 in. Trans..... \$3 50 per 100

Buxus arborescens variegata. (2 to 3 ft.) A variety of the tree box which has a quicker and more spreading growth, and the foliage of which is yellow and green variegated. A beautiful ornamental variety.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

CALLUNA. Scotch Heath.

Calluna vulgaris. (1 to 2 ft.) A low growing, spreading evergreen, bearing purplish white flowers in the early days of July. The blooming continues for some time. It will thrive in shady places and in quite poor or sandy soil.

18 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10

CEDRUS.

Cedrus Libani. Cedar of Lebanon.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

" **Atlantica glauca.** Blue Atlas Cedar.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10

" **Deodara.** Deodar Cedar.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

CEPHALOTAXUS.

Cephalotaxus Fortuni. (3 to 4 ft.) A hardy Chinese evergreen, of medium size, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Somewhat like a yew, but of broader foliage. It can be sheared and made into a close, compact bush. It is a useful sort, in this condition, for planting in evergreen beds.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

CRATÆGUS. Evergreen Thorn.

Cratægus pyracantha. A shrub of rather straggling growth, bearing bunches of white flowers in May, and orange colored berries in the autumn.

10 to 12 in. Cuttings..... \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10

" **var. Lelandi.**

12 to 18 in. Cuttings.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

CUPRESSUS.

Cupressus Lawsoniana. Lawson's Cypress. (40 to 50 ft.) This is perfectly hardy, and becomes a pyramidal tree of much beauty. The foliage is deep green, a color it retains all through the winter. A choice tree for lawn planting.

2½ to 3 ft. Trans. Very bushy..\$ 75 each
3 to 4 ft. " " " .. 1 50 "
5 to 6 ft. " " " .. 2 00 to \$ 3 00 each

" **var. stricta viridis.** (25 to 30 ft.) This forms a compact, upright growth, which, with its beautiful dark green foliage, make it much admired. Desirable as a specimen tree on the lawn or for planting in evergreen beds.

1 foot Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
2 to 3 ft. " " " .. 1 00 "

" **thyoides.** White Cedar. (25 to 30 ft.) Found in abundance in the swamps of New Jersey, but flourishing finely in almost any situation. The foliage is small and neat, and the tree grows to a good size.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

DAPHNE.

Daphne cneorum. A spreading, almost trailing shrub, forming pretty, green clumps. Early in May it produces heads of rosy pink flowers, and other flowers follow occasionally throughout the season. A useful plant for edging beds of Rhododendrons or Azaleas.

6 to 8 in. From pots.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
8 to 10 in. " " " .. 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100

ERICA. Heath.

Erica stricta. (1 to 2 ft.) This heath has a stiff, upright growth, and early in July has many small purplish flowers. It will thrive in poor or dryish soils.

1 foot Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10

" **vagans capitata.** (1 to 2 ft.) This has small whitish flowers with purplish lip, which appear the first week of July, and continue for some time.

1 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10

EUONYMUS.

Euonymus Japonicus. (5 to 6 ft.) A beautiful evergreen, having shiny, green leaves, and doing well in positions free from much sunlight in winter. It does nicely along the sea coast, though probably not perfectly hardy north of New Jersey.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
2 to 3 ft. " " " .. 75 " 5 00 " 10

" **var. variegatus.** (5 to 6 ft.) The leaves of this are edged with white. All of these kinds need to be free from sunlight in winter, or very nearly so, to escape injury from frost.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

ILEX. Holly.

Ilex crenata. A hardy, Japanese species, with shining, myrtle-like leaves.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$2 00 each

" **opaca.** American Holly. (20 to 25 ft.) The leaves are not as dark a green as those of the English species, but its hardness and bright red berries make it very desirable. The leaves should be cut off when transplanting, as with all hollies.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$15 00 per 100

JUNIPERUS.

Juniperus Chinensis. Chinese Juniper. (8 to 10 ft.) A fast growing, erect and fairly bushy grower.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " " " .. 50 " 4 00 " 10

" **communis.** (6 to 7 ft.) Our native Juniper, making a medium sized bush of, say 6 to 8 ft., and having silvery foliage. It will grow in either low and damp soils or in high stony ground.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each

" **var. aurea.** Douglas's Golden. (2 ft.) A dwarf form, almost creeping, the foliage of which is of a beautiful golden color. It makes a beautiful edging for evergreen beds.

10 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

" **pendula.** (6 to 8 ft.) A drooping variety.

18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

" **Hibernica.** Irish (8 to 10 ft.) Of upright, slim growth, much in the style of the Irish Yew.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

" **prostrata.** (1 to 1½ ft.) Grows almost close to the ground.

12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10

" **Sabina.** (3 to 4 ft.) Of low, open top growth, a pretty and desirable sort.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

" **suecica.** Swedish. (4 to 5 ft.) Grows much as the Irish does, but of more compact and bushy form.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

" **stricta.** (3 ft.) Of compact, dwarf growth and with silvery foliage.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

KALMIA. Laurel.

Kalmia angustifolia. Narrow Leaved Laurel. (3 to 4 ft.) A beautiful native bush, bearing bunches of rosy purple flowers in the first days of June.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

" **latifolia.** (6 to 8 ft.) Of stouter growth and larger foliage than the last. The pinkish white buds show quite white flowers when expanded. They are in their prime about the middle of June. Kalmias are useful for planting in the woods or with Rhododendrons and Azaleas.

12 to 18 in. Trans. bushy. \$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10

MAHONIA.

Mahonia aquifolia. (3 to 4 ft.) This is valued for its shiny, green leaves and its clusters of yellow flowers, which expand toward the close of April. In late fall and winter the foliage turns to a bronze scarlet. Mahonias are useful for planting in masses or in the woods or in situations where a considerable bulk of some dwarf growing, broad-leaved evergreen is wanted.

8 to 12 in. Trans \$ 25 each 1 00 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. " " " .. 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100

Mahonia Japonica. (3 to 4 ft.) This has broader foliage than the other, but it does not change in the winter as the other does. Both do well in shady places as well as in more open ones.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. " 35 " 2 50 " 10 15 00 " 100

PICEA. (Abies.) Fir.

(See also Abies, page 47.)

Picea appolonica. (25 to 30 ft.) Appolonian Fir. Resembles the Nordmann's fir somewhat, but it is not quite as strong a grower. It is a beautiful tree for a specimen on the lawn.

8 to 10 in. Trans..... \$ 75 each

" **balsamea.** (35 to 50 ft.) The well-known Balsam Fir, of medium, close growth. The foliage has a gray color on the underside.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
3 ft. " 75 "
5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 to \$1 50 each

" **Cephalonica.** Cephalonian Silver Fir. (30 to 35 ft.) A beautiful species, with silvery colored stiff leaves. One of the choice varieties for lawn planting.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$1 00 each
2½ ft. " 1 75 "
3 ft. " 2 00 to \$2 50 each

" **concolor.** Colorado Fir. (30 to 40 ft.) A stately and beautiful sort. The foliage of this is of a silvery green color. It is a fairly rapid grower, and is a most desirable sort for lawn planting.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$1 00 each

" **nobilis glauca.** (25 to 35 ft.) A fine Californian species, of slow growth when young, but making quite a large tree as it gains age. The foliage has a silvery green color, making it a most beautiful tree for lawn planting.

2 ft. Trans..... \$ 2 00 each

" **Nordmanniana.** Nordmann's Fir. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the best of all. The foliage is of the darkest green, a color retained all winter. It forms a tree of beautiful proportions, and is quite hardy.

2 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 each
2½ to 3 ft. " 2 00 to \$2 50 each

" **pectinata.** European Silver Fir. (40 to 50 ft.) Well-known for its hardiness and beauty.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
2 to 3 ft. " 50 to \$0 75 each

" **var. pyramidalis.** (25 to 30 ft.) An upright, dense form of the last named, which is quite distinct. It is a beautiful lawn evergreen.

3 ft. Trans.....\$1 50 to \$2 00 each

" **pinsapo.** (15 to 20 ft.) Makes a compact growth and a well shaped tree. The foliage is quite stiff. Not hardy north of Philadelphia.

1 foot Trans.....\$ 75 each
2 ft. " 1 75 "
3 ft. " 3 00 "

" **sub-alpina.** (25 to 30 ft.) In its pretty, soft foliage, it has a character entirely different from any other. It makes a bushy growth.

1 foot Trans.....\$ 75 each
3 ft. " 2 00 "

PINUS. Pine.

Pinus Austriaca. (40 to 50 ft.) Austrian Pine. Well known for its hardy character. A robust grower, with long, stiff, dark green leaves.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. " 50 " 3 50 " 10 25 00 " 100
2 to 3 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10 30 00 " 100

" **Banksiana.** (40 to 50 ft.) A quick growing, native species, rare in cultivation. The leaves are small, and the tree is noted for the very small cones it bears.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10

" **cembra.**

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$4 00 per 10

" **contorta.** (40 to 50 ft.) This pine possesses foliage of the darkest green. It is one of the finest ornamental evergreens,—superior, we think, to the Austrian Pine.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each
3 to 4 ft. " 1 00 " \$7 50 per 10

Pinus densiflora. (40 to 50 ft.) A Japanese Pine, of dark green color and very rapid growth. It approaches the Austrian nearer than any other, but it is quite distinct from it.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10
5 to 6 ft. " 1 00 to \$1 50 each

" **excelsa.** Bhotan Pine. Himalayan. (40 to 50 ft.) A graceful and elegant tree. The foliage is silvery green, drooping. One of the most ornamental of pines. It makes a tree of large size.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
2 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10
3 to 4 ft. " 1 00 to \$1 50 each

" **inops.** Jersey Pine. (30 to 35 ft.) A very pretty pine, forming a broad based, medium sized tree of fine proportions.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$1 00 each

" **Mugho.** Dwarf Mountain Pine. (4 to 5 ft.) A small pine, usually of compact spreading growth, but sometimes almost prostrate. A desirable sort for planting when an evergreen of but from three to four feet in height is required.

8 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **rigida.** Pitch Pine. (30 to 35 ft.) This excellent native pine has been much overlooked by planters. It is just as good as the Austrian in general usefulness.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each

" **strobis.** White Pine. (40 to 50 ft.) This useful native species is very well known. The foliage is of a silvery green. There is no prettier native pine than this, and it is not over particular as to situation.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. " 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100

" **var. compacta.** (3 to 4 ft.) A bushy, slow growing variety of the last named one.

3 ft. Trans.....\$2 00 each

" **sylvestris.** Scotch Pine. (30 to 35 ft.) This has silvery colored leaves, which, with its hardiness and robust growth, causes it to be much planted.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10 25 00 " 100

" **Thunbergii.** A large and fast growing pine, with dark green, heavy foliage.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....\$ 75 each \$5 00 per 10

PODOCARPUS. Japan Yew.

Podocarpus Japonica. (4 to 5 ft.) An erect, slow growing evergreen, not unlike the Irish Yew, but with broader leaves.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$1 50 each

RETINISPORA. Japanese Cedar.

Botanical authorities make all varieties of Retinisporas as belonging to one or the other of two species, Obtusa and Pisifera. Originating as they did in Japan, it is almost impossible to say certainly to which one to refer any kind, so we list them under the names we received them. Retinisporas are useful for planting as specimens or in groups when evergreens of medium size are needed. They should be sheared every two years in order to keep them compact and to secure the best color in foliage. All are useful for planting in evergreen beds.

Retinispora ericoides. Heath Leaved. (2 to 2½ ft.) A dwarf, compact grower, the foliage of which changes to iron color in winter.

10 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **filifera.** (15 to 20 ft.) This has slender, string-like, drooping shoots. Quite distinct from any other. It makes a unique specimen evergreen.

12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
18 to 24 in. " 50 " 3 50 " 10

" **var. aurea.** (15 to 20 ft.) A golden form of the above.

8 to 10 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each

" **leptoclada.** (4 to 5 ft.) This grows in an upright form, as Junipers do. In the fall and winter its green color gives way to an iron one.

1 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
2 to 3 ft. " 50 to \$0 75 each



Retinispora squarrosa.

(From a photograph of one of our five feet specimen plants.)

Retinispora obtusa compacta. (2½ to 3 ft.) A compact, dark green foliaged sort of much beauty. In growth it resembles the dwarf Arbor-Vitæ, but it is much finer.

6 to 8 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
 2 ft. " 50 " 4 00 " 10
 2½ to 3 ft. " specimens 1 50 "

" **var. nana.** (5 to 6 ft.) A very compact variety of the above.
 6 to 8 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each

" **var. nana aurea.** (5 to 6 ft.) A golden leaved form of the last named.
 6 to 8 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each

" **pisifera aurea.** (15 to 20 ft.) Grows to a large size, and makes a nice tree of pyramidal outline. It is beautifully golden tinted and of nice outline. It is a great favorite with planters.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 2 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10
 2½ to 3 ft. " 75 " 5 00
 5 ft. " specimens \$1 50 to \$3 00 each

" **plumosa.** (15 to 20 ft.) More compact growing than the last named, and makes a nice ornamental tree.
 2½ ft. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
 3 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
 5 ft. " specimens 2 50 to \$5 00 each

" **plumosa aurea.** (15 to 20 ft.) One of the best known and most valued of all, because of its golden color. It makes a compact growth of much beauty.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 18 to 24 in. " 50 " 3 50 " 10
 2 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10 35 00 " 100
 3 ft. " specimens \$1 00 to \$1 50 each

" **var. argentea.** (15 to 20 ft.) The foliage of this is somewhat sparsely colored with white variegation, though not particularly conspicuous.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each

" **Sieboldi.** (2½ to 3 ft.) A compact, dwarf growing sort, which in winter changes from green to a purplish iron color. It has a stiff, compact growth.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
 18 to 24 in. " 50 " 3 50 " 10

Retinispora squarrosa. (15 to 20 ft.) This valued sort has steel colored foliage and makes a tufty, compact growth. It grows to a large size, but by pruning can be kept down to almost any size, as, in fact, can all *Retinisporas*.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
 18 to 24 in. " 50 "
 5 ft. " specimens \$2 50 to \$5 00 each

RHODODENDRON.

(See list of varieties page 54.)

SCIADOPITYS.

Sciadopitys verticillata. (25 to 30 ft.) A hardy and beautiful Japanese evergreen, with dark, shining green foliage, arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts. Grows slowly, but a most desirable evergreen.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 3 00 each

TAXUS. Yew.

Taxus adpressa. Japan Yew, (10 to 12 ft.) A bushy, spreading species, with short, very dark green leaves. Distinct.
 2½ to 3 ft. Trans. specimens \$2 00 to \$3 00 each

" **var. stricta.** (10 to 12 ft.) A variety of more upright growth than the preceding.
 4 to 5 ft. Trans. specimens \$2 50 to \$3 00 each

" **baccata.** English Yew. (12 to 15 ft.) Of larger and more open, spreading growth than the other sort. Dark green foliage. It makes a desirable hedge plant, as well as a specimen evergreen.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
 18 to 24 in. " 75 "
 2 ft. Trans. specimens 1 50 to \$2 50 each

" **var. Washingtoni.** (8 to 10 ft.) The foliage is tinged with variegation. The growth is more dwarf and spreading than the other sorts.
 12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each
 3 ft. Trans. specimen.... 2 50 "
 4 ft. " 3 00 to \$3 50 each

Taxus Hibernica. (8 to 10 ft.) Irish Yew. Of tall, slim growth and beautiful dark green foliage, it is of great use to planters. As with all yews, it winters better when shaded from the sun during the cold months of winter.

8 to 10 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 4 ft. " 1 50 "
 6 ft. " 2 50 "

THUJA. Arbor-Vitæ.

(See also Biota, page 48.)

Thuja gigantea. (40 to 50 ft.) Pacific Coast Arbor-Vitæ. This is a vigorous, large and rapid growing species, with dark green foliage.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
 4 ft. " 1 50 "

" **occidentalis.** (30 to 35 ft.) Common Arbor-Vitæ. A very well-known evergreen, and a very useful one. Its tall, slim growth fits it for use in so many places other evergreens could not fill. It is one of the best known hedge plants where one that does not spread much is needed.

18 to 24 in. Trans\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 2 to 3 ft. " 35 " 2 50 " 10 15 00 " 100
 3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10 20 00 " 100
 5 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10 40 00 " 100
 6 ft. " specimens 1 00 to \$1 50 each

" **var. aurea.** George Peabody. (15 to 20 ft.) Of the same habit as the type, but with the edges of the young growth golden colored.

8 to 10 in. Trans\$ 35 each
 18 to 24 in. " 75 "

" **var. ericoides.** Heath Leaved. (2 to 3 ft.) The foliage is of heath-like character, and growth slow.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10

" **var. filifolia.** Fern-leaved (10 to 12 ft.) This grows much as the common one does, but the foliage has a crested appearance.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
 2½ to 3 ft. " 75 " 6 00 " 10
 4 ft. " specimens 1 50 each

" **var. globosa.** (2½ to 3 ft.) The perfect globe form which this makes calls for its use in many situations in planting. It is of quite slow growth.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
 2 to 2½ ft. Specimens... 1 50 " 10 00 " 10 60 00 " 100

" **var. Hoveyi.** (2 to 3 ft.) A dwarf grower, with bright yellowish green foliage.

12 to 15 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
 18 to 24 in. " 75 " 5 00 " 10

" **occidentalis Little Cem.** (1 ft.) A veritable dwarf, making no more than an inch of growth a year, and making more width than height.

6 to 8 in. Broad. Trans.\$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10 \$20 00 per 100

" **var. Meehani.** Golden. (8 ft.) Broader growing than the common form, and having the tips of the shoots edged with a golden tint.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
 18 to 24 in. " 50 " 4 00 " 10

" **var. pumila.** (3 to 4 ft.) Known as a Globe Arbor-Vitæ, but it is not so perfect a globe shape as Globosa. The foliage is dark green.

12 to 15 in. Trans\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
 2 ft. " specimens 75 " 5 00 " 10

" **var. pyramidalis.** (10 to 12 ft.) A beautiful, compact, pyramidal grower, with dark green foliage.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 18 to 24 in. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
 2 to 2½ ft. " 50 " 3 50 " 10 20 00 " 100
 6 to 7 ft. " specimens 1 50 to \$2 00 each

" **var. Sibirica.** (8 ft.) Siberian Arbor-Vitæ. A compact, slow grower, of conical outline, fitting it nicely for hedging purposes,

4 ft. Trans. specimens \$ 75 to \$1 50 each

" **var. spiralis.** Of upright growth and somewhat twisted foliage.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each
 2½ ft. " 50 " \$3 50 per 10
 3 ft. " 1 00 " 7 50 " 10

" **var. Tom Thumb.** (2 to 3 ft.) A dwarf form, with foliage almost resembling a Heath.

8 to 12 in. Trans \$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

Thuja occidentalis Victoria (7 to 8 ft.) Resembles the common form in all save its silver tipped shoots.

8 to 12 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
 2½ to 3 ft. " 75 " 5 00 " 10
 3 to 4 ft. " 1 50 to \$2 00 each

TSUGA.

(See Abies.)

ULEX. Furze.

Ulex Europæa. (2 to 3 ft.) A prickly, odd looking shrub, well-known in Europe, which bears yellow flowers.

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

This is an indispensable plant in ornamental gardening. There are many places where a clump of dwarf, broad leaved evergreens is necessary, and in such instances the Yucca can be used advantageously. Besides forming a unique mass of green foliage, the effect produced when the plants are in bloom is all that can be desired.



Yucca filamentosa.

YUCCA. Adam's Needle.

Yucca angustifolia. Rocky Mountain Yucca. (2 ft.) This sort has very narrow leaves and blooms before the others, in the second week of June.

2 year. Trans..... \$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

" **filamentosa.** (2 ft.) The well-known garden Yucca, blooming towards the close of June. It is the best known and most largely planted of all the Yuccas.

2 year. Trans..... \$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 3 " " strong..... 35 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
 Extra strong 50 "

" **recurvifolia.** (2 ft.) Resembling filamentosa, but the recurved foliage distinguishes it.

2 year. Trans.....\$ 35 each

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LIST OF DWARF AND MEDIUM SIZED EVERGREENS.

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Hedge of Norway Spruce at Weldon, Pa.

(Planted by our firm 41 years ago and still in excellent condition.)—For prices, see page 60.

RHODODENDRONS.

THEIR CULTURE, DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING BEDS AND METHOD OF PLANTING WITH OTHER RARE SHRUBS.

The Rhododendron is one of the most beautiful plants in cultivation, either when planted as a single specimen on the lawn, or in beds. Its heavy, dark green foliage is striking, both in winter and summer, to say nothing of the great masses of varied colored flowers, which are produced in large trusses on the ends of nearly every branch of the plant. The flowers open during the latter part of April and the early part of May, and as all the buds do not open at the one time, there is always a profusion of bloom for a period of several weeks. The finest effect is produced by planting in beds; the number of plants in a bed is immaterial, though, naturally, the larger the bed and the more plants there are in it, the greater will be the display.



It is a mistaken idea, that many have, that Rhododendrons are not hardy. Of course, as with many other trees and plants, some varieties will not stand our climate; but we have been handling these plants so long that we are thoroughly conversant with those varieties best suited for this country, and on no account would we send anything else but the very best ones.

Rhododendrons have a mass of small, hair-like, fibrous roots; and it has been found that when the soil is light and good drainage given them, they do remarkably well. While they like plenty of water, they are averse to having it stagnant about the roots.

When planning a bed of Rhododendrons, it would be well to see that the following directions are observed in preparing it, so as to produce the very finest effect: The soil should be dug out about four feet deep and the bottom filled in with about two feet of broken

stone or similar material, finishing with about two-thirds good top-soil—sod, if it can be procured—and one-third sand, with a good sprinkling of well-rotted stable manure. Prepared in this way it will be cool and moist all the time. The plants can be set right in this bed, putting them about three or four feet apart, according to the sized plants used, and they will thrive, bloom and be sure to give a great deal of pleasure.

Some varieties grow faster than others, and if the bed is to be viewed from all sides, the largest plants should be placed in the middle, but otherwise they should be planted at the back of the bed. A glance at the plants will at once enable any one to select the taller growing ones from the others. In supplying these plants, we always put in a portion of the taller growing ones for this purpose.

A very pretty and desirable effect can be produced by mixing in a few of the hardy *Ghent* and *Mollis Azaleas* along the outer edges of the bed. These do not grow as large as Rhododendrons, and as they have entirely different colored flowers, they materially add to the beauty of the bed. For prices, see page 25.

To make a complete finish, put a row of the creeping *Daphne cneorum* around the extreme border of the bed. It is a most charming plant, with beautiful, fragrant, pink flowers. It blooms almost the entire summer and fall. It is very hard to secure good plants, or, in fact, plants of any kind, and we feel particularly pleased at having been able to propagate a fine stock of them. (For prices see page 29.)

While Rhododendrons require no winter protection, we have found it to be time well spent to fill forest leaves, straw, hay or similar material in among them late in the fall. It keeps severe winds from the plants and frost from their roots, and they always look better for it in the spring. An occasional top dressing of well-rotted stable manure will also be advantageous.

- Album elegans** white.
- B. W. Elliot**, deep rose, dark spots.
- Blandyanum**, rosy crimson.
- Cyaneum**, purple.
- Duchess of Bedford**, crimson, light centre.
- Delicatissimum**, clear white, tinted with pink.
- Everestianum**, rosy lilac.
- John Walter**, rich, crimson.
- Minnie**, bluish white, upper petals yellow.
- Michael Waterer**, brightest scarlet crimson.
- Perspicuum**, good white.
- Pictum**, clear white, orange spots.
- Queen**, fine white.
- Roseum elegans**, rose.

12 to 18 in., buds \$1 00 each \$ 9 00 per 10 \$40 00 per 50 \$ 70 00 per 100
 18 to 24 " " 1 50 " " 13 00 " " 10 55 00 " " 50 100 00 " " 100
 Selected Specimens.....\$1 75 to \$2 00 each

Gardeners

having vacancies to fill. We make no charge for this, and would be pleased to answer all correspondence relating thereto. : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

GARDENERS SEEKING SITUATIONS should write to us, and we will be very glad to assist them in securing a good situation. We make no charge for this service. : : : : :

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

SELF-CLIMBERS, those which push out little tendrils and cling without assistance are so marked in the list,—the others require a trellis of some sort to run over.

PRICES:—Five vines of any one variety and of the same size furnished at the rate per 10. Twenty-five at the rate per 100. When 250 or more are required, a special price will be given by letter.

ACTINIDIA.

Actinidia polygama. A strong growing Japanese Vine, with rather large leaves, and bearing white, purple-centred flowers.
12 to 18 in. Trans..... \$ 35 each \$3 00 per 10 \$25 00 per 100

AKEBIA.

Akebia quinata. A rapid growing, beautiful vine, bearing five fingered leaves and plum colored, sweet scented flowers, which appear with the leaves towards the close of April. We consider it by far the best vine for covering porches, trellises, or for running over banks or barren spots. It is perfectly hardy and has not the coarse appearance of many of the other vines.
2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
3 ft. Strong..... 35 " 2 00 " 10

AMPELOPSIS.

Ampelopsis bipinnata. A fast growing vine, useful for trellises, covering old stumps, etc.

2 to 3 ft. Trans..... \$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

" **Veitchii.** Japan Ivy. (Self-climber.) Now well-known as the best of all vines for clinging to walls of buildings, etc. Its rich crimson foliage in the fall is greatly admired.

5 to 10 in. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$ 75 per 10 \$5 00 per 100
1 to 2 ft. Strong from pots 25 " 2 00 " 10 12 00 " 100
2 to 3 ft. Heavy " 35 " 2 50 " 10 15 00 " 100

" **Virginica (quinquefolia.)** Virginia Creeper. (Self-climber.) A most useful vine, too strong for dwellings, but excellent for walls and other places. The foliage is handsome in the fall.

18 to 24 in. From pots....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
2 to 3 ft. Trans..... 25 " 1 50 " 10 10 00 " 100
3 to 4 ft. " heavy... 35 " 2 50 " 10

" **var. dissecta.** (Self-climber.) A variety with a much divided leaf.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

ARISTOLOCHIA, Pipe Vine.

Aristolochia Sipho. Dutchman's Pipe. The common name comes from the resemblance of the flowers to an old style pipe. The leaves are very large.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$2 00 per 10
1 to 2 ft. " strong root from pots \$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

" **tomentosa.** This has smaller leaves and does not make the strong appearance the other does.

2 ft. From pots..... \$ 35 each

BIGNONIA. Trumpet Vine.

Bignonia capreolata. Evergreen Trumpet Vine. (Self-climber.) This beautiful vine will cling to rough walls and surfaces, but not to such smooth ones as those named below will. The orange yellow flowers come in May.

18 to 24 in. From pots ...\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

VINES SELECTED by customers in the nurseries will be charged for accordingly. When customers do not specify the size or price of the vine wanted, it must be taken for granted that the selection of a suitable size is left to our judgment.

Bignonia grandiflora. Chinese Trumpet Vine. (Self-climber.)

This beautiful species bears large yellowish scarlet flowers. It is less rampant of growth than the next.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

" **radicans.** Common Trumpet Vine. (Self-climber) A most useful, strong growing native vine, clinging tightly to whatever its growing shoots touch, and bearing clusters of scarlet flowers in July and August.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

" **Thunbergii** (Self-climber.) Differing from the last in having crimson instead of scarlet flowers

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

CELASTRUS. Staff Vine.

Celastrus articulata. This species flowers and fruits when quite small, and quite freely. From Japan.

3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

" **punctatus.** A Japanese species, famed for its scarlet pods and fruit in the autumn and winter.

2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10 20 00 " 100

" **scandens.** Our native species, known as Staff Vine, Bitter Sweet, etc. The scarlet fruit hangs on the vine all through the winter.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
3 to 4 ft. " 50 " 3 00 " 10

LARGE FLOWERED CLEMATIS.



The Clematis, always a great favorite, because of its usefulness for purposes where vines are required, as well as for the beauty of its flowers, has gained even a firmer foothold than before, within a few years past, and chiefly because of the great strides made in the production of kinds with large and handsome flowers. It is a good many years ago since the magnificent Jackmanni was in-

troduced, and, though unequalled yet in its general usefulness and large purple flowers, there are other kinds of different colors which command universal admiration. And it must not be forgotten that these large flowered ones do not end their display with the one course of flowers, but have occasional blossoms at intervals throughout the season.

Prices, extra large, two and three year old, 50 cents each, or \$4 00 per 10.

Azorea grandiflora, lilac.

Bangholme Belle. A new variety, pure white, extra large flowers.

Duchess of Edinburg, white.

Cypsy Queen, rich, dark, velvety purple.

Jackmanni, violet purple.

Lanuginosa Belisaire, lavender.

Star of India, reddish plum, red bars.

CLEMATIS.

Clematis coccinea. A pretty herbaceous sort with bell-shaped, scarlet flowers.

2 year. From pots.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10 \$15 00 per 100

“ **flammula**. Sweet Clematis. The feathery, white, sweet scented flowers of this vine make it much called for.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10

2 to 3 ft. From pots 35 “ 2 00 “ 10

Clematis paniculata. A new introduction from Japan, and one of great merit. It is a strong, rapid and vigorous grower, and in late summer it produces sheets of medium sized, pure white flowers of the most pleasing fragrance. It is perfectly hardy and finely adapted for covering trellises or fences

2 year. Strong.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$15 00 per 100

“ **Virginiana**. Wild Clematis. One of the fastest growing of all. The flowers are white, in clusters, succeeded by feathery white seeds.

2 to 3 ft. Seed.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

“ **vitalba**. English Clematis, Virgin's Bower. Of much resemblance to the last named, and like it, of extremely fast growth.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

12 to 18 in. From pots..... 25 “ 1 75 “ 10

“ **viticella**. This is largely used for covering banks, rocks, or for any similar purpose. Flowers purple, about two inches in diameter. It is a good strong grower, and perfectly hardy. See cut page 57.

2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

DECUMARIA.

Decumaria barbara. (Self-climber.) A native vine, clinging by rootlets, as ivy does. Its foliage is shining green, and in the latter part of June it bears clusters of white flowers.

2 to 3 ft. From pots.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10



Clematis paniculata.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

This is by far the best of all the clematis' of the small flowered class. It makes a strong and vigorous growth, rapidly covering a fence or trellis. The foliage is of that healthy green color that so few of this class of plants possess. The flowers are white star shaped and are borne in large clusters or masses almost completely hiding the foliage when the plant is in bloom. They are exceedingly fragrant.

It is perfectly hardy and the rapidity of growth makes it particularly useful.

DECUMARIA BARBARA.

This vine is a native of the Southern States; but it is quite hardy here in the North.

It is a moderately strong grower, clinging by small rootlets to any rough surface. The leaves are bright green, retaining the color late in the fall.

The flowers appear in bunches, they are white and quite attractive in appearance.

The vine is particularly useful for running over old stumps of trees or for similar purposes.



Decumaria barbara.

DIOSCOREA.

Dioscorea batatas. Cinnamon Vine.
1 year.\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10

DOLICHOS. (Pueraria.) Kudzu Vine.

Dolichos Japonicus. An extremely fast growing vine, with very large leaves, and bearing small racemes of rosy purple pea-

shaped flowers towards the close of August. Mr. A. H. Olmstead, of Hartford, Conn., whose residence, with the Dolichos growing upon it, is illustrated above, writes of this vine: "I have used them only for decoration of balcony heretofore, but this year gave them rope up to loggia, and they were not satisfied with that (45 feet), but I believe would have grown to the very pinnacle on top of roof, if allowed to. It is a veritable Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk' vine." One plant by mail 35 cents.

1 year. Roots.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100



Dolichos Japonica.
(From a photograph of a residence in Hartford, Conn.)

EUONYMUS.

- Euonymus radicans.** This is a self-clinging vine, slow growing until it gets well started. It clings to walls as ivy does.
 1 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
- " **var. variegatus.** A variety of the above with variegated leaves.
 1 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
- " **var. strictus.** Upright, bush growing, green leaved sort.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100



Euonymus radicans variegatus.

GELSEMIUM. Carolina Jasmine.

- Gelsemium sempervirens.** A well-known vine to those who visit the South, where it is found wild, clambering over bushes and up small trees. Its golden yellow blossoms appear early in spring.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

HEDERA. Ivy.

- Hedera Helix.** English Ivy. The old, common ivy. This is hardy here, and does especially well when planted on the eastern or northern side of buildings, where it is free from the sun in winter.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

HYDRANGEA.

- Hydrangea scandens.** Climbing Hydrangea. This has large leaves and bears large heads of white flowers in early June. It makes a heavy growth, advancing slowly until well established.
 4 in. From pots.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

JASMINUM.

- Jasminum nudiflorum.** Yellow Jasmine. This is half vine and half shrub. It can be used either way. Its beautiful yellow flowers expand just as soon as winter disappears.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10
- " **officinale.** This is the hardy white Jasmine, bearing its sweet scented, white flowers in June.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 00 per 10

LONICERA. Honeysuckle.

- Lonicera Belgica.** Monthly Honeysuckle. The flowers are pink in the bud and cream colored when expanded.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
- " **brachypoda.** Japanese Evergreen. A dense growing s. rt, with shining, evergreen leaves, and blooming freely about the middle of June.
 18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

Lonicera brachypoda aurea reticulata. A golden leaved, beautiful variety. Not as strong a grower as the preceding one.

- 1 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 00 per 10 \$ 8 00 per 100
 2 to 3 ft. " 25 " 1 50 " 10 10 00 " 100
 2 to 3 ft. From pots.... 35 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100
- " **flava.** Yellow flowered. A free growing sort, bearing bunches of yellow flowers.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
- " **Halleana.** One of the fastest growers of all. Excellent where a rapid grower is wanted. The yellow flowers come late in June, and it blooms a little through the summer and freely in the fall.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 3 ft. From pots..... 35 " 2 00 " 10
- " **semperflorens.** English Honeysuckle. This is a variety of the sweet scented Honeysuckle, found growing in the English hedge rows. It is a profuse bloomer,—flowers, yellow, tinged with white.
 2 ft.\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
- " **sinensis.** Chinese Honeysuckle. This has reddish foliage and reddish flower buds. When expanded, creamy white petals are displayed.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 3 ft. From pots..... 35 " 2 50 " 10 15 00 " 100
- " **sempervirens.** Scarlet Coral. A native species, bearing heads of scarlet flowers in the last days of June.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

LYCIUM. Matrimony Vine.

- Lycium Chinense.** A neat, half climbing plant, bearing small, light pink flowers in summer, followed by berries which turn to a beautiful scarlet in the fall, when it is very ornamental.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
 3 ft. " 35 " 2 00 " 10 15 00 " 100

MENISPERMUM. Moon Seed.

- Menispermum Canadense.** A native vine, bearing clusters of small yellow flowers.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100
- " **dauricum.** Resembling the above, in many respects, but differing somewhat in foliage.
 1 foot. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10

PERIPLOCA. Silk Vine.

- Periploca græca.** A fast growing vine, with bright green leaves, and loose bunches of star-shaped purple flowers in June.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$15 00 per 100

VITIS. Grape.

- Vitis Coignetia.** A new vine from Japan, the foliage of which is said to become of a brilliant color in autumn.
 18 to 24 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10
- " **heterophylla variegata.** Japanese Grape. An ornamental vine only. The foliage is beautifully variegated. In the autumn loose bunches of beautiful blue colored berries are produced, which are most attractive.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
- " **indivisa.** An ornamental sort, of rapid growth.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
- " **riparia.** Flowering Grape.
 12 to 18 in.\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

WISTARIA. Glycine.

- Wistaria frutescens alba.** A white flowered variety of the preceding.
 2 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each
- " **magnifica.** Of much resemblance to the frutescens, but the flowers are in rather larger bunches and are lighter colored. It blooms at the same time.
 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10 \$12 00 per 100
- " **multijuga.** Japanese. This bears racemes of flowers two to three feet in length and of light purple color. Flowers at the close of May.
 2 to 3 ft. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10

Wistaria multijuga alba. A pure white flowered sort
 4 to 5 ft. Trans..... \$ 50 each \$3 50 per 10
 " **sinensis.** Chinese. The best of all. The handsome racemes
 of purplish white flowers are borne about the middle of May.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 25 each \$1 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100

Wistaria sinensis alba. White Flowered.
 12 to 18 in. Trans.....\$ 35 each \$2 50 per 10
 " **var. plena.** Double Flowered.
 2 ft. Trans\$ 35 each

HARDY FERNS.

Ferns might be used in gardens much more than they are, for not only are they beautiful in summer, but many of them are evergreen, affording something green, for rock work and other places in winter time. Ferns like shade, but at the same time must have some air. Damp, shady places are the ones they prefer, and as such spots do not suit many plants, ferns are especially valuable for the purpose.



Evergreen sorts are marked (E.)

PRICES.—25 cents each. \$1 50 per 10. \$10 00 per 100.

- Adiantum pedatum**, Maiden Hair Fern.
- Asplenium ebeneum**, Ebony Spleenwort. (E.)
- " **Felix-fœmina.**
- " **spinulosum.**
- " **thelypteroides**, Silvery Spleenwort.
- Aspidium acrostichoides**, Christmas Fern. (E.)
- " **marginale**, Marginal "
- " **Noveboracense**, New York "
- " **Thelyptera**, Lady "
- Botrychium Virginicum.**
- Onoclea sensibilis**, Sensitive "
- Osmunda Claytoniana**, Flowering "
- " **cinnamomea**, Cinnamon "
- " **regalis**, King "
- Polypodium hexagonopeterum** "
- " **vulgare** " (E.)
- Woodsia obtusa**, Rock Polypod "



Hedge of California Privet, (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*.)—See page 61.

(On the grounds of Mr. A. H. Mason, Germantown. The roadway descends abruptly on the right of the photograph, leaving the hedge about 10 feet above the road near the top of the wall, showing that this plant will thrive in very dry situations)

HEDGE PLANTS.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

SOIL. In planting hedges, care should be taken to secure a quantity of good top-soil with which to fill in about the roots of the plants. This is especially the case when evergreen hedges are to be planted as they require a great deal of nourishment to keep them healthy and of a good, rich color. Well-rotted stable manure should also be worked in the trench with the soil. Do not cramp the roots in a small, narrow trench; dig a good wide one so that the roots can be spread out flat and still not touch the sides of it.

MANURE. After the trees are planted, put a coating of manure on the surface of the soil around the plants, covering all the earth that has been disturbed in the planting. This mulch should be left on for a year, and finally worked into the ground.

EVERGREENS, running in size from 12 to 24 inches, can be planted about 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows; but the larger sizes, from 2½ to 3½ feet must be set about 18 inches apart. They should be pruned when planted; it tends to make the plants more bushy, making the shapening of the hedge an easy matter afterwards.

DECIDUOUS PLANTS. The distance these should be set apart will depend mainly upon the character of the plants purchased. One and two year old seedlings or cuttings should be set about six inches apart, though if planted in a double row they may be

set 8 inches apart. Bushy transplanted stock in sizes from 2 to 3 feet may be set 12 inches apart, or if in double rows, 15 inches apart. Larger plants should be set according to their size.

DOUBLE-ROW HEDGES. These are made where a very thick and dense hedge is required, and they make much the best hedges under any condition. The plants are set in two rows, each row about 6 to 9 inches apart, according to the size of the plant used, and the plants from 6 to 15 inches apart in the rows.

OUR PLANTS are particularly fine for hedging purposes, especially those marked "Trans." These, if set out as directed, and cut back to within a few inches of the ground, will push up strong stems and form a very thick, bushy hedge. They will make a good, strong hedge if not pruned back at once, but we always advise pruning as being the best plan in the end. The seedling plants will also make good hedges in time, though naturally not as soon as the transplanted stock. They must be cut to the ground as soon as planted, and if cut back again the second year they will make even a stouter hedge. These plants are particularly useful when it is intended to plant double rows. Strong growing plants like the Honey Locust, Osage Orange and Buckthorn, are always sold as seedling plants, it being seldom that transplanted stock is used.

PRICES. Twenty-five plants at the rate per 100; two hundred and fifty at the rate per 1000.

Arbor Vitæ, American. This is a good hedge plant for either low or high ground, and especially where a compact, upright growing evergreen is wanted. It can be trimmed to form a wall not more than two feet wide at the bottom and the same at the top, and in this way it is frequently used as a hedge around a vegetable garden.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....	\$10 00 per 100	
2 to 3 ft. "	15 00 " 100	\$125 00 per 1000
3 to 4 ft. "	20 00 " 100	150 00 " 1000

Hemlock Spruce. This is largely used, and especially around Philadelphia. It makes a good hardy hedge, and is very dense and neat in its growth. It will not thrive in a wet situation but can be grown in dry and stony ground, and in any ordinary location.

12 to 18 in. Trans.....	\$15 00 per 100
18 to 24 in. "	20 00 " 100
2 to 3 ft. "	30 00 " 100

Norway Spruce. (See illustration page 53.) This is a good, strong growing evergreen, and makes one of the finest of hedges. It is very hardy and grows very dense and bushy. Its rich green foliage is particularly attractive. Like all evergreens it does best in good rich soil, and it should be frequently mulched with rotten manure. We recommend it as one of the best evergreen hedge plants.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....	\$10 00 per 100	\$ 70 00 per 1000
2 to 2½ ft. "	12 00 " 100	100 00 " 1000
2½ to 3 ft. "	15 00 " 100	125 00 " 1000
3 to 4 ft. "	25 00 " 100	150 00 " 1000
4 to 5 ft. "	35 00 " 100	200 00 " 1000

Box Edging. This is the dwarf Box Edging used in all the old gardens and which is now again in great demand for edging garden walks and similar situations. Our plants are particularly strong, and always give satisfaction. They are grown in strong clumps, and we give them ample time to root. The extra large stock will be found particularly effective. Each clump is from 2 to 2½ in. across.

5 to 6 in. Trans.....	\$5 00 per 100
-----------------------	----------------

Althæa. These plants make one of the most beautiful flowering hedge plants, blooming at a season when few other plants are in flower. The large Hollyhock-like flowers make a very attractive appearance, especially when the hedge is composed of the different varieties.

2 to 3 ft. Cuttings	\$ 7 00 per 100	\$40 00 per 1000
2 to 3 ft. Trans.....	10 00 " 100	60 00 " 1000
3 to 3½ ft. "	12 00 " 100	70 00 " 1000

Beech, American. This is being largely used now for a good, hardy, ornamental hedge. Though it is naturally a strong grower, it can be trimmed into a good solid hedge by constant pruning. It seems especially adapted for this purpose for planting near the sea coast, and in places where many other hedge plants are not hardy or will not thrive. It likes a rich soil, though it will grow and produce good results on poor and stony ground.

3 to 3½ ft. Trans.....	\$ 25 00 per 100
4 to 5 ft. "	50 00 " 100

Beech, European. The European Beech is used quite as much as the American, and it has the additional advantage of being more twiggy and of holding its dead leaves throughout the winter. On this account it makes more of a screen in the winter than any other deciduous hedge plant. The Beech should be sheared as often as necessary in order to keep it bushy, and when planted it should be cut to the ground several times in order to make it thick at the bottom.

3 to 4 ft. Trans.....	\$ 25 00 per 100	
4 to 5 ft. "	50 00 " 100	

Berberry, Green-leaved. A very good ornamental hedge and one that is also more or less defensive, can be made by the use of the Berberry. It is a fairly strong grower, and the branches being completely covered with small thorns make of it a particularly solid hedge. In the spring it is covered with small yellow flowers followed later by bright red berries. It makes a very attractive plant. It will grow in quite low situations, and equally as well on high ground.

18 to 24 in. Seedlings	\$ 6 00 per 100	\$30 00 per 1000
2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....	10 00 " 100	70 00 " 1000
3 to 4 ft. "	15 00 " 100	100 00 " 1000

" Purple-leaved. It is of exactly the same character as the green-leaved, with the exception that the foliage is purple, and on this account it is very largely used.

18 to 24 in. Seedlings.....	\$ 6 00 per 100	\$30 00 per 1000
2 ft. Trans.....	10 00 " 100	70 00 " 1000

" Thunberg's. Of all deciduous shrubs, we know of none that we would recommend as highly for a low, dwarf hedge, as we do this. The twigs and branches are quite spreading, and they are completely covered with small thorns. The plant grows extremely thick right from the ground, frequently sending strong shoots from the collar. It will not make a hedge of more than 3 or 4 feet in height in many years. It requires little pruning to keep it in shape. The leaves are small, light green, and towards fall assume a brilliant scarlet color. The berries also turn bright scarlet when they are ripe.

18 to 24 in. Seedlings.....	\$ 8 00 per 100	\$60 00 per 1000
12 to 18 in. Trans.....	12 00 " 100	90 00 " 1000
18 to 24 in. "	15 00 " 100	100 00 " 1000

Buckthorn. While being used as an ornamental hedge, it is perhaps in greater demand for hedging around farms and large places. It makes a very stiff and solid hedge, and if cut back to the ground several times after planting, it becomes very thick at the bottom. It is extremely hardy and is in great demand on this account, in the northern and northwestern States.

12 to 18 in. Seedlings.....	\$ 4 00 per 100	\$20 00 per 1000
4 to 5 ft. "	6 00 " 100	40 00 " 1000
2 to 3 ft. Trans.....	10 00 " 100	60 00 " 1000
3 to 4 ft. "	12 00 " 100	80 00 " 1000

Hardy Orange. (*Limonia trifoliata*.) This plant has been recommended highly for hedging purposes within the last few years, and where it is hardy we think that but few other plants can compare with it as a strong, defensive hedge. The spines are from 2 to 3 inches long and very stout, and if the hedge is trained properly when young, we think it would be impossible for any animal to get through it. We doubt if it would be hardy much further north than Pennsylvania. With us it stands the winter perfectly.

12 to 15 in. Seedlings.....	\$ 5 00 per 100	\$20 00 per 1000
18 to 24 in. "	6 00 " 100	
3 to 4 ft. "	7 00 " 100	40 00 " 1000

Hawthorn, English. Its thick, bushy growth, makes it an excellent hedge plant, and one that is impenetrable to animals. It is the thorn used almost wholly throughout England for hedging purposes.

1 ft. Trans	\$ 7 00 per 100	\$50 00 per 1000
5 to 8 ft. "	15 00 " 100	90 00 " 1000

Honey Locust. This is also used largely for farm hedges, and being one of the hardiest plants it is in great demand in the very cold States. The stems are very prickly, and it is one of the best defensive hedges.

1 year.	\$ 1 00 per 100	\$ 5 00 per 1000
2 "	1 50 " 100	7 00 " 1000

Hornbeam, American. This resembles the American Beech very much, but it is not as strong a grower, and it is perhaps a better hedge on this account. It makes a good, hardy hedge anywhere in the United States.

12 to 18 in. Seedlings.....	\$ 6 00 per 100	\$40 00 per 1000
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" European. This is more twiggy and makes perhaps a more dense hedge than the American, and it also holds its dead leaves throughout the winter, making it somewhat of a screen.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....	\$12 00 per 100
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Osage Orange. This is the well-known Osage hedge plant used so extensively throughout the Middle and Southern States. By careful pruning, it makes a strong, defensive hedge that will turn cattle. It is largely used on farms and along roadways.

1 year.	\$ 75 per 100	\$ 4 00 per 1000
2 "	1 50 " 100	8 00 " 1000

Privet Californian. Of all the ornamental hedge plants, this is the most highly prized. If cut to the ground one or two years after planting it makes a very thick hedge right from the bottom, sending up many strong shoots. The leaves are a rich green and will remain on the plants up to Christmas, and if they are a little sheltered they will keep green almost all winter. This is especially the case if the hedge has attained some age and has frequently been trimmed. Though it is a strong grower it can be kept to a low size by frequent trimming. We illustrate on page 59, a hedge of the California Privet on the grounds of Mr. A. H. Mason, which is at least 10 years old, and it is no more than 18 inches high, having been kept that low by constant trimming. At Newport, R. I., there are a great many hedges of this plant that are 6 and 7 feet in height, which have been trimmed flat on the sides, so that they look like a solid green wall. It seems to thrive particularly well near the sea coast; and the Privet Hedges at Newport are one of the great attractions. Drought does not seem to injure it in any way. The roadway shown on the right of the illustration descends quite abruptly, leaving the hedge at least 10 feet above it. There are many large Chestnuts and other trees at this point, yet the dry weather of last summer did not seem to injure it in the least. We know of a hedge that is planted close beside a row of large Silver Maples yet it seems to thrive.

12 to 15 in. Cuttings.....	\$ 3 00 per 100	\$15 00 per 1000
3½ to 4 ft. "	4 00 " 100	25 00 " 1000
2½ to 3 ft. 2 year. Trans....	5 00 " 100	40 00 " 1000
2½ to 3 ft. 3 "	10 00 " 100	70 00 " 1000
3 to 4 ft. "	15 00 " 100	100 00 " 1000

" Common. The Common Privet makes a more dense hedge than the California, and by many it is preferred, especially as it is comparatively covered in winter with small black berries. It is extremely hardy, and on this account can be used in the colder northwestern States, where the California Privet will not stand the winter.

2 to 2½ ft. Trans.....	\$ 7 00 per 100	\$60 00 per 1000
2½ to 3 ft. "	10 00 " 100	

Pyrus Japonica. The Japonica or Fire Bush is one of the oldest of ornamental hedge plants. It has bright scarlet flowers in early spring, appearing almost before any other flower, making it very attractive. It is still in great demand.

18 to 24 in. Trans.....	\$ 10 00 per 100	\$70 00 per 1000
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Ornamental and Protective Hedges -

We will give estimates for furnishing and planting hedges of every description. Hedges pruned and cared for. Old over-grown hedges reduced in size and put in proper shape. Correspondence solicited.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

The value of hardy herbaceous plants to a garden has long been known to those fortunate enough to have a collection of them. Bedding plants from the greenhouse will always be needed, because of the flowers of some and the bright foliage of others. But they can never displace perennial plants in the popular affection. Columbine, Larkspur, Veronica, Flag, Phlox, Pink, Canterbury Bell, Hollyhock, and similar flowers are household words with lovers of flowers, as much so, almost, in our country as in the Old World. When perennial plants are once in the garden, they may be said to be there forever. As each succeeding spring comes, the warm days bring forth the different kinds to greet us, and they truly become as old friends to us; and we look for them and value them as we can not do the annual and transitory ones from the greenhouse. And for making displays at certain periods of the season, how useful they are! What a show large masses of Phlox subulata make in early spring! See the uses to be made of the low-growing Sedums, Cactuses, Sempervivums, Armerias, Ajugas and like plants! Masses of Day Lilies, Flags and Columbines can be made which will make a grand show. Then, when fall comes, and the many composite plants bloom, what effects are made by the yellow flowers of the Coreopsis, Helianthus and the Chrysopsis, and other kinds of other colors, such as the Boltonias and Asters!

While individual plants are very pretty, the most striking effects are produced by setting several plants of one kind in a clump.

Thus six plants of Helianthus, or a dozen of Lychnis, planted in a group would make a greater display than if six different sorts were planted together, as the mass of one color would attract the eye.

COLLECTIONS OF OUR SELECTING. We are always glad to make a good selection of plants for our customers where they have no desire or lack time to choose for themselves; and if information is furnished as to size, shape of bed, location, etc., we can state the number of plants required, etc.

PRICES. Special Notice:—The plants offered by us are nearly all field grown, and the clumps in most cases from three to four times as large as those furnished by others,—making our prices really lower. Customers, when comparing prices, should take this into consideration. We will furnish small-sized plants when so ordered at 1/3 discount from prices named in the catalogue.

PRICES.—For strong plants of our own selection, \$8 00 per 100, \$60 00 per 1000 (50 or 500 or more at 100 or 1000 rates respectively).

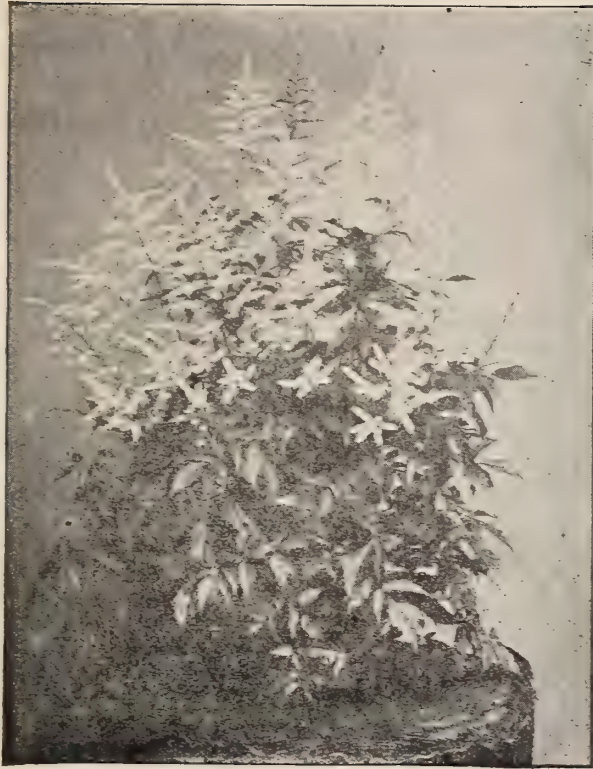
Strong plants, purchaser's choice, 25 cents each.

Not less than 10 plants, purchaser's choice, ..	\$ 1 75	per	10
" " " 25 " " " " " " " "	" " " 3 75	" "	25
50 to 100 plants.....	" " " 10 00	" "	100
500 to 1000 " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " 70 00	" "	1000

(Except hereinafter otherwise noted.)

- Achillea Millefolium.** White. July and August.
- " **var. rubra.** Deep Rose. July and August. 1 foot.
- " **Ptarmica plena "The Pearl."** White, Double. July and August. 2 feet.
- Achilleas are spreading plants, especially the first named, soon carpeting the ground with green foliage. The flowers of "The Pearl" are invaluable for cutting.
- Actinomeris squarrosa.** Yellow. July. 3 feet.
- These are some of the autumnal composite plants, to which we owe so much of the beauty of that season.
- Ægopodium Podagraria variegata.** White. June. 1 foot.
- Agave Virginica.** False Aloe. Greenish Yellow, very fragrant. From pots, 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10
- Agrostemma (Lychnis) coronaria.** Crimson. June. 2 ft. This has silvery green foliage, which sets off the deep crimson flowers to great advantage.
- Ajuga reptans.** Blue. May. 4 inches. From pots.
- " **genevensis.** Blue. May. 4 inches.
- Ajugas are fine plants for covering bare ground, soon spreading and forming a green mat of leaves.
- Allium senescens.** Dull Pink. July. 1½ feet. From pots.
- " **Camptchaticum.** Dull Pink. July. 1½ ft. From pots.
- Though of a common family, these Alliums will be found delightfully attractive.
- Althæa officinalis.** Whitish Pink. July. 3 feet.
- Alyssum argenteum.** Yellow. April and May. 18 inches.
- Amsonia salicifolia.**
- Anemone Japonica alba.** White. Sept. 2 feet. Pots.
- " **var. hybrida.** Reddish purple. September. 2 ft. From pots.
- " **pulsatilla variegata.** Pale Purple. May. 8 inches.
- Anthemis tinctoria.** Yellow. June to September. 2 feet.
- From pots. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
- Aquilegia alpina.** Blue. June. 1 foot.
- " **glandulosa.** Purplish White. June. 2 feet. From pots.
- " **vulgaris.** Purple. June. 2 feet. From pots.
- " **Canadensis.** Scarlet. May and June. 1 foot.
- " **cærulea.** Blue. June. 1½ feet. From pots.

- Aquilegia olympica.** Purplish Red. June. 2 feet. From pots.
- " **Skinneri.** Yellow, red spurs. June. 3 feet.
- Aquilegias, or Columbines, as they are popularly called, are needed in all collections. They take care of themselves well and bloom profusely.
- Arabis albidia.** White. April and May. 6 in. pots.
- Armeria maritima.** Purplish Pink. May. 6 inches.
- This is known as sea pink. It grows in compact clumps, from which ascend the flower stalks. It is extremely useful for edging borders and beds, forming a pretty line of compact green. The flower stalks rise from 6 to 9 inches above the foliage.
- " **plantaginea.** Pink. May and June. 9 inches.
- Asclepias curassavica.** Scarlet. August and September. 18 inches. From pots, 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
- " **incarnata.** Rosy Flesh. July and August. 3 feet.
- " **tuberosa.** Orange Yellow. July and August. 1 foot.
- Aster lævis.** Blue. September to November. 2½ ft. From pots, 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
- " **Meehani.** Dark Blue. September and October. 3 feet. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
- " **Novæ-Angliæ.** Showy Purple. Sept. and Oct. 5 feet.
- " **Novi-Belgii.** Light Blue. September and October. 3 feet.
- " **oblongifolius.** Pale Purple. September. 3 feet.
- " **punicus.** Showy Purple. September. 5 feet.
- " **tataricus.** Light Purple. October. 4 feet.
- Asters are particularly valuable for the beautiful display they make in autumn. Of those named above, all are desirable, but Novæ-Angliæ and Tataricus are particularly fine.
- Astilbe Japonica.** White. June. 1½ feet. From pots.
- The plume-like sprays of astilbes make them valued for outdoor display as well as for pot culture, for which purpose florists find them so useful.
- Baptisia Australis.** Blue. June and July. 3 feet.
- " **tinctoria.** Yellow. July to September. 2 feet. 30 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
- Belamanda (Pardanthus) Chinensis.** Yellow. June. 3 feet. From pots.
- Leaves similar to the Iris. Should be used more than it now is.



Astilbe Japonica.

Betonica officinalis. Pink. July. 1 foot.

" **Orientalis.** Pink. July. 1 foot.

" **rosea.** Rosy Pink. June and July. 9 inches.

Betonicas are showy plants, throwing their flower spikes well up above their foliage.

Bocconia cordata. White. July. 6 feet.

Boltonia glastifolia. White. August and Sept. 4 feet.

" **latisquama.** Deep Lilac. August and September. 4 feet. Both of these species are pretty, latisquama especially so. As a showy perennial we can particularly recommend it. It attracted much attention in our grounds the past season.



Boltonia latisquama.

Calamintha patavina. Purple. July and August. 1 foot.

Calirhoe involucrata. Rose. July and August. 6 inches. 35 cents each ; \$2 50 per 10.

Calimeris incisa. Light Blue. July and Aug. 1½ ft. Pots. A very pretty, aster-like plant ; new, and making a nice display for a month or two. Its flowers are almost white.

Campanula grandiflora alba. White. July. 2 feet.

" **multiflora.** Pale Blue. August. 2 feet.

" **pulcherrima.** Dark Blue. July. 2 feet.

" **thyrsoides.** Blue. August. 2 feet. Pots.

Campanulas are Canterbury Bells. All are pretty, and the large flowered ones, like grandiflora, are particularly fine.

Centaurea alba. White. July. 1 foot.

" **amara.** Purple. July and August. 1 foot.

" **declinata.** Purplish White. July. 1 foot.

" **macrocephala.** Yellow. July. 1 foot.

Scarcely any flower is more showy than the yellow Centaurea when massed.

Chelone barbata. Scarlet. July. 2 feet.

" **Lyoni.** Rosy Pink. August and September. 2 feet. 35 cents each ; \$2 50 per 10.

Barbata is one of the showiest plants in the border. Its bright, shining green leaves well set off the spikes of scarlet flowers.

Chrysanthemum, Pompon. Assorted mixed, including "Golden Pheasant," a beautiful variety. October and November. 2½ feet. From pots.

These are the old style small flowered chrysanthemums, which are the *hardiest kinds* there are, and for this reason they are generally popular for general garden planting. In rich soil they bloom profusely ; and the flowers attain quite a fair size.

Chrysopsis villosa. Yellow. August and September. 4 feet. 30 cents each ; \$2 00 per 10.

Cirsium pannonicum. Pink. July to September. 4 feet.

Clematis Davidiana. Blue. August and September. 3 feet. 35 cents each, \$2 50 per 10.

" **recta.** White. August. 35 cents each ; \$2 50 per 10.

Collinsonia Canadensis. Greenish yellow. Aug. 2 feet.

Commelina coelestis. Dark Blue. June to Nov. 1 foot. Pots.

Convallaria majalis. (Lily of the Valley.) White. May. 6 inches. Clumps.

" **var. variegata.** White. May. 6 inches. Clumps.

The variegated Lily of the Valley has the foliage striped with green and white.

Coreopsis grandiflora. Deep yellow. June and July. 1½ ft. The flowers of the coreopsis, produced on long stems, are of good size, and very showy. They are invaluable for cutting.

Coronilla varia. Pinkish white. June. 1 foot.

A half-climbing plant, producing its flowers in good-sized heads, somewhat resembling clover, and for a long while ; very pretty.

Crucianella suaveolens. Pinkish White. August. 1 foot.

Delphinium grandiflorum. Larkspur. Blue. June and August. 3 feet.



Dianthus barbatus.

Dianthus barbatus. Sweet William. Various. (See cut.) June. 1 foot.



Dianthus plumarius, fl. pl.

- Dianthus plumarius.** Scotch Pink. Single or double.
The Scotch Pink spreads rapidly, carpeting the ground with its silvery green foliage. A mass, when flowering, is a very attractive sight.
- Dicentra eximea.** Light Pink. June and Aug. 1 ft. From pots.
- " spectabilis.** Bleeding Heart. Pink. May and June. 1½ feet. 30 cents; \$2 00 per 10.
- Dictamnus rubra.** Gas Plant. Red. July.
- Digitalis monstrosa.** 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
- " purpurea.** Foxglove. Purple. June. 2 feet.
- Dracocephalum nutans alpina.** Blue. May to July. 6 inches.
A very pretty, spreading plant, soon covering a good deal of ground.
- Echinops exaltata.** Bluish. July. 4 feet. 30 cents; \$2 00 per 10.
- Epimedium roseum.** Rose. May. 1 foot.
- Eryngium planum.** Bluish. August and September. 1½ feet.
- " yuccæfolium.** White. July and August. Pots. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
While the blossoms of *planum* are not conspicuously beautiful, they are much visited by bees, and the very large leaves and peculiar flower heads make the plant attractive. In a large mass the odd coloring of the flowers makes it especially desirable.
- Funkia alba.** White. Sept. 1 ft. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
- " Fortuni glauca.** July. 2 feet.
- " lancifolia.** Blue. August and September. 1½ feet.
- " ovata.** Lilac. August. 1 foot.
- " var. variegata.** Lilac. August. 1 foot. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
- " undulata variegata.** White. July. 1 foot. From pots.
Day Lily is the popular name of Funkia. Their large leaves, showy flowers and hardness insure them room in all gardens. *Lancifolia* blooms later than the others. They are sometimes used as edging for borders, especially the last named.
- Gaillardia grandiflora.** August. Yellow with crimson centre. 1 foot.
- Galanthus nivalis.** Snow Drop. April. 6 inches.



Geranium sanguineum.

- Geranium ibericum.** Pots. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
- " sanguineum.** Deep Rose. June to September. 6 inches.
This Geranium is pretty and useful. It is of a spreading nature, and is almost always in bloom.
- Geum triflorum.** Rose. April. 9 inches.
- Gladiolus communis.** Purple. June. 1½ ft.
- Cypsophila paniculata.** White. June. 2 ft. From pots.
- Helenium autumnale.** Yellow. September. 5 feet.
Its immense heads of flowers make this one of the showiest autumn composites.
- Helianthus daronocoides.** Yellow. July and Aug. 4 ft.
- " giganteus.** Yellow. August and September. 6 feet.
- " Maximiliani.** Yellow. October. 5 feet.
- " mollis.** Golden Yellow. September and October. 4 feet.
- " multiflorus plenus.** Yellow. July to October. 4 ft. Pots.
When large growing plants, to make a fine fall display, are wanted, these sunflowers are just the thing. As will be seen some one or the other is in bloom from July to October. *Maximiliani* blooms profusely, and is in great demand. *Multiflorus* is as double as a dahlia, for which flower it is often mistaken.
- Heliopsis lævis.** Orange. August to October. 4 feet.
A tall growing, composite plant, blooming profusely in the late summer and fall.
- Hemerocallis fulva.** Reddish-yellow. July. 3 feet.
- " graminea.** Orange. June. 1½ feet.
- " Kwanso flore pleno.** Reddish-yellow. Double. July and August. 3 feet. From pots.
- " rutilans.** Yellow. July. 2 ft. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
The Bronze Day Lilies, or Hemerocallis, are remarkably showy when massed. Kwanso blooms longer than the others, and is very double.



Hemerocallis Kwanso fl. pl.

- Heracleum giganteum.** White. June. 6 feet.
- Heuchera sanguinea.** Red. June. 1½ feet. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
- " Wheeleri.** Greenish-white. May. 1½ feet. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
- Hibiscus incanus.** Pink. August and September. 4 feet.
- " militaris.** Red and White. July and August. 3 feet. Pots.
- " Moscheutos.** White. July and August. 3 ft. From pots.
Marsh mallows, as these are called, grow very strong, and produce very large flowers, resembling single Hollyhocks. They thrive either in dry or wet situations.
- Hieracium aurantiacum.** Orange. August. 3 inches. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
- " stoloniferum.** Lemon. June to August. 6 in. Pots.
- " umbrosum.** Yellow. July to September. 2 feet.
The stoloniferum spreads quickly, soon forming a green mat, from which the heads of yellow flowers arise.
- Hollyhock.** Double White, Pink, Red or Yellow.
The plants offered are strong, from pots, and will bloom next summer.

ALLEGHENY

HOLLYHOCKS.

The advent of this new strain of hollyhock is warmly welcomed, the flowers, in many ways being superior to the old forms. The half-tone illustration presented here does not do them justice. The flowers are from 5 to 6 inches in diameter, making the illustration about $\frac{1}{3}$ natural size. As may be observed, the petals are delicately fringed; the colors are extremely varied.

We are among the first to introduce this handsome strain to the public, and we possess quite an ample stock; but, nevertheless, early orders, to secure plants, should be placed.

Strong pot plants that will bloom next summer, 35 cents each; \$2.50 per 10.



New Allegheny Hollyhocks.

(Flowers one-third actual size).

Hydrophyllum Canadense. White. May and June. 1 foot. Pots.

" **Virginicum purpureum.** Purple. May and June. 1 foot. Pots.

Iberis sempervirens. Candytuft. White. June. 6 inches. Pots.

" **Tenorianum.** White. June. 6 inches. From pots.



Iberis sempervirens.

Incarvillea Koopmanni. White. 1 foot.

Iris Cengalti. Deep Purple. May and June. 1 ft. From pots.

" **cristata.** Blue. May. 2 feet.

" **cuprea.** Copper. May. 2 feet.

" **flexuosa.** May. 2 feet. Pots. 35 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

" **florentina.** White. May. 2 feet. From pots.

The latter is one of the best sorts, familiar to all as the one from which "Orris-root" is obtained.

" **Cermanica.** Named varieties. May and June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pots. List of names with colors on application.

Iris lævigatæ (Kämpferi.) Japanese Iris. Named varieties. List of names and colors on application.

" **ochroleuca.** Yellow. May. 2 feet. Pots. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.

" **pseud-acorus.** Yellow. May. 2 feet. Pots. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.

" **Sibirica.** Various. May and June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

" **tenuifolia.** Blue. May. 2 feet.

" **variegata.** Bluish, purple veined. May. Pots. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

" **Virginica.** Blue. May and June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Iris are the well-known flags. Of various, beautiful colors, they do well in most all situations. They are very popular. Planted in groups they make a fine display.

Jeffersonia diphylla. From pots.

Kitabelia vitifolia. White. June to August. 5 feet.

Lamium variegatum. Pink. May to Sept. From pots.

Lavandula vera. Lavender. Blue. Aug. to Oct. 2 ft. Pots.

This is the true lavender, famed alike for its pretty flowers and its pleasant odor.

Lespedeza Steuvi. Pink. August to September. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

Leucojum æstivum. White. April. 1 foot.

Lilium tigrinum. Tiger Lily. Orange. July. 5 feet.

Lychnis chalconica. Scarlet. July to August. 2 feet. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.

" **flos-cuculi.** Double Rose. June. 1 foot.

Lysimachia ciliata. Yellow. Aug. and Sept. 18 in.

Lysimachia clethroides. White. July to Sept. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

" **punctata** Yellow. July. 2 feet.

A good plant for the forming of clumps and for cutting.

" **verticillata.** Yellow. July. 1 foot.

" **vulgaris.** Yellow. July. 2 feet.

These flowers are known as moneyworts. All make a good display when in bloom, especially the white one, clethroides.

Lythrum salicaria. Purple July. 3 feet.

The rosy purple flowers of this plant are produced in great profusion.

- Malva alcea.** Pink. June to August. 2 feet.
Medicago prostrata. Yellowish. July and Aug. 8 in.
Melissa patavina. Light purple. 1 foot.
Mentha rotundifolia. Mauve. July to September. 1½ feet.
Monarda didyma. Scarlet. Aug. and Sept. 2½ ft. From pots.
 " **flstulosa.** Pale Pink. August and September. 2½ feet.
 " **var. purpurea.** Purple. Aug. and Sept. 2½ feet.
 " **mollis.** Pink. June and July. 1 foot.

Monardas are known as bergamots, and are valued for their nicely scented leaves as well as for their flowers.

- Myosotis dissitiflora.** Forget-me-not. Blue. May and June. 5 in. From pots.

- Narcissus poeticus.** White. June. 9 inches.
Nepeta betonicafolia. Blue. July and August. 1½ feet.
 " **macrantha.** Blue. July and August. 2 feet.
Oenanthe peucedanifolia. White. June. 1½ feet.
Oenothera macrocarpa. Yellow. July and August. 6 in. Spreading. Pots. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
 " **riparia.** Yellow. July and August. 1 foot. Pots.
 " **Youngii.** Yellow. June to August. 1½ feet. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10

- Opuntia mesacantha macrorhiza.** Yellow. June and July. 9 inches. Pots. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10
 " **oplocarpa.** Flowers larger, pale yellow, and later than the others. June and July. 9 inches.

- " **Rafinesquii.** Yellow. June and July. 9 inches.
 " **vulgaris.** Yellow. June and July. 9 inches.
 There are many dryish places in a garden in which these hardy, creeping cactuses would be well suited. They flower profusely.

- Origanum vulgare.** Purplish White. July. 1½ feet.
 This plant spreads at the root, soon forming a bushy clump, fitting it for many situations. Massed, its flowers are showy.

- Pachysandra procumbens.** Brownish white. April and May. 1 foot.

- " **terminalis.** Greenish White. May. 1 foot.
 The Pachysandra is evergreen. It flowers early, and is a favorite with bees.



PÆONIES.

Our collection of Pæonies embraces many choice sorts, including some superior single-flowered varieties which we have found desirable, the old-fashion large double, dark red and large double white. The extra strong clumps that we offer are flowering size.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Double Rose. | Single Pink. |
| " Red. Early. | " Red. |
| " White. | |
| " Pink. White, centre. | |
| " White. Yellow centre. | |

35 cents each. \$2 50 per 10. \$17 50 per 100.
 Extra strong clumps. 50 cents each. \$4 00 per 10.

- Pæonia Moutan.** Tree Pæony. 50 cents each.
Papaver Orientale. Poppy. Bright Red. June. 2 feet. Pots. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
 " **Greenlandica.** Yellow. July and August. 1 foot. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
Parthenium Integrifolium. White. July to September. 4 feet. Pots. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.

- Pentstemon Digitalis.** White. June and July. 1½ feet.
Phlomis tuberosa. Purple. June and July. 4 feet. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.

PHLOX DECUSSATA.

"PERENNIAL PHLOX."

Pot-grown plants of following varieties :

- Eclairer.** Silvery Rose. Dark Centre.
Josephine Gerhardt.
Le Soleil. Early. Salmon Pink.
Lustre. Brilliant Rose.
Louis Van Houtte. Red Striped.
Matador. Orange and Salmon
Mme. Leonard Lille. Red Striped
Nattie Stewart. Pure White.
Napoleon III. Red Striped.
Puritan. Soft Rosy Pink.
Saison Lierval. White. Centre Violet Rose.
Washington. White. Rosy Purple Centre
Phlox glaberrima. Pink. June and July. 18 in. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
 " **subulata alba.** White. May. Clumps.
 " **var. rosea.** Rose. May. Clumps.
 " **var. striata.** Striped. May. Clumps.
 Phloxes do much towards making the garden gay throughout the season. The subulata type are creeping sorts, and are known as Moss Pinks. They completely carpet the ground.

- Physostegia denticulata.** Lilac White. July and Aug. 2 feet.

- " **Virginica.** Lilac White. July and August. 2 feet.
Platycodon Mariesii. Blue. June to September. 1 foot.
Plumbago Larpentæ. Purplish Blue. Sept. and Oct. Pots.
 This is one of the best of late flowering plants, the pretty flowers being produced in great abundance.



Plumbago Larpentæ.

- Polemonium reptans.** Light blue. May. 1 foot. Pots.
Potentilla coccinea. Scarlet. June to Aug. 1 ft. From pots.
 " **laciniata.** Yellow. June to Aug. 1 ft. Rapid spreading.
 " **rupestris.** White. June to August. 1 foot. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
Polygonatum multiflorum. White. May and June. 1½ feet. Has pretty, bell-shaped flowers, arranged on graceful stem.
Polygonum cuspidatum. White. July to September. 5 ft.
 This plant produces great quantities of white flowers in late summer, and growing tall and spreading rapidly it soon makes a great display. Three or more plants in a clump form a great attraction.
Poterium sanguisorba. Red. July. 1½ feet.
Psoralea sub-acaulis. Lilac. August. 1 foot. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
Pycnanthemum linifolium. White. Aug. to Oct. 2½ ft.
Pyrethrum parthenifolium aureum. 9 in. Pots.
 This is the well-known Feverfew, popular for edging beds.
 " **roseum.** Rose. June and July. 2 feet. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
 " **ullginosum.** White. August and September. 3 feet.



Polygonum cuspidatum.

- Rudbeckia grandiflora.** Yellow. August. 3 feet. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
 " **speciosa.** Yellow. August. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
Ruellia ciliosa. Lilac. September and October. 18 inches.
Ruta divaricata. Yellow. July. 1½ feet.
Santolina incana. Silvery foliage. Yellow. 1 foot. Pots.
Saxifraga crassifolia. Pink. May. 6 inches. Heavy plants. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.



Sedum fabaria.

- Sedum Aizoon.** White. June. 6 inches.
 " **atropurpureum.** June. 1 foot.
 " **album.** Creeping. White. July. 4 inches. Clumps.
 " **acre.** Love-entangle. Yellow. July. 4 inches. Clumps.
 " **fabaria.** Pinkish-white. September and October.
 " **hispanicum.** Creeping. White. July. 4 inches. Clumps.
 " **hybridum.** Yellow. July. 4 inches.
 " **Maximowiczii.** Yellow. June and July. 1 foot.
 " **rhodiola.** Light Pink. August. 6 inches. From pots.
 " **sexangulare.** Yellow. Creeping. June and July. 6 in.
 " **Sieboldi.** Pink. August. 6 inches. From pots.
 " **spectabilis.** Pink. September and October. 1½ feet.
 " **speciosum.** Pink. July. 4 inches.
 " **telephium.** Light Pink. July and August. 1 foot.

Sedums are exceedingly useful plants, flourishing in the driest places. The creeping sorts rooting as they grow, soon form a carpet of foliage where they are planted. For rock-work, mounds or other dryish places, they are very much in demand.

- Sempervivum ruthenicum.** Pink. July. 4 inches.
 " **tectorum.** Pink. July. 4 inches.
 " **verlotii.** Light Rose. July. 4 inches.

These plants—House-leeks—are of much the same nature as Sedums, and what has been said of them applies to these also.

- Senecio Doria.** Yellow. June and July. 2 feet.
Silphium connotum. Yellow. July and August. 6 feet.
 " **laciniatum.** Yellow. August and September. 3 feet.
 " **perfoliatum.** Yellow. July and August. 6 feet.
 The laciniatum is the compass plant. The others are large growing sorts, with large, showy yellow flowers.
Smilacina racemosa. White. May and June. 2 ft. Pots.
Solidago altissima. Yellow. September. 5 feet.
 " **bicolor.** White. September. 2 feet.
 " **Canadensis.** Yellow. September and October. 4 feet.
 " **cæsia.** Golden Yellow. September and October. 3 feet.
 " **lanceolata.** Yellow. August and September. 3 feet.
 " **latifolia.** Yellow. Oct. 2 feet. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
 " **nemoralis.** Bright yellow. September. 2½ feet.
 " **sempervirens.** Deep Yellow. September and October. 3 ft.
 " **serotina.** Yellow. September. 3 feet.
 " **tenuifolia.** Yellow. 2 ft. October.

There are but few more beautiful flowers in autumn than the various species of Golden Rod, as Solidagos are called, and yet they are most frequently overlooked.

- Spiræa astilboides.** White. June and July. 2 feet. Pots. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
 " **floribunda.** White. May. 18 inches. From pots. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.
 " **filipendula fl. pl.** Double White.
 " **gigantea.** July. White. 5 feet.
 " **lobata.** Rosy Pink. July and August. 2½ feet.
 " **lamarina alba plena.** White. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.
 " **venusta.** Deep pink. July and August. 2½ feet. Pots.

- Stachys lanata.** Pink. July and Aug. 1½ ft. From pots.
 This has large, silvery, velvety leaves, making its common name, Rabbits' Ears, a most appropriate one. Its thick growth makes it useful for bordering flower beds, for which it is sometimes used.

- Stylophorum diphyllum.** Yellow. May. 1 foot. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

- Symphytum aspernum.** Violet Blue. June and July. 2 ft.
Tanacetum globiferum. Tansy. Yellow. June and July. 1 foot.

- " **niveum.** White. June and July. 1 foot.
 " **vulgare.** Yellow. July.

- Thalictrum angustifolium.** Greenish Yellow. June to August. 1½ feet.

- " **Fendleri.** Greenish Yellow. June and July. 1 foot. Pots. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

- " **nutans.** Greenish Yellow. June to August. 1 foot. Pots.
 " **roseum.** Rose. May and June. 1½ feet. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

- Thermopsis Caroliniana.** Yellow. May and June. 1 foot. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.

- Thymus vulgaris.** Garden Thyme. Pink. June to Aug. 9 in.



Tradescantia Virginica.

- Tradescantia Virginica.** Blue. June to September. 9 in.
 " **var. alba.** White. June to September. 6 inches.
 " **var. purpurea.** Purple. June to September. 9 inches.
 Spiderworts, as these are called, are found growing wild on rocky, damp hillsides, where their pretty flowers make a pleasing picture, but they thrive in any good situation.

- Tritoma uvaria.** Red. August to October. 1½ feet. From pots. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.

Valeriana dloica. White. Very fragrant. 2 feet. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

Vernonia Arkansana. Dark Purple. Sept. 5 ft. From pots.

" **Baldwini.** From pots. September and October. 2 feet.

" **Lettermani.** Purple. August and September. 3 feet. 35 cents each; \$2 50 per 10.

" **noveboracensis.** Dark Purple. September. 3 feet. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

Veronica amethystina. Blue. May and June. 1 foot. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

" **gentianoides.** Mauve. May and June. 1 foot.

" **Hendersoni.** Dark Blue. June and July. 2 ft. Pots.

" **montana.** Blue. May and June. 6 inches.

" **officinalis.** Light Blue. Creeping. May to July. 2 in.

" **rosea.** Rose. June and August. 1 foot. 30 cents each; \$2 00 per 10.

" **teucrium.** Blue. June. 1 foot.

" **villosa.** Blue. June. 1 foot.

Veronics have long been known as beautiful garden plants.

Vesicaria sinuata. Yellow. May and June. 1 foot.

Vinca herbacea. Purple. June to September. 4 inches.

As its name implies, this is herbaceous. Its pretty blue flowers are produced in great profusion.

" **minor.** Periwinkle. Blue. May. 6 inches.

" **var. rosea.** Rose. 6 inches.

" **var. alba.** White. May. 6 inches.

But few plants are superior for covering bare spots under trees and on banks. Special quotation for quantity.



Vinca herbacea.

Viola cucullata. Blue. May. 6 inches.

" **var. picta.** Striped. May. 6 inches.

" **sagittata picta.** Striped. May. 6 inches.

" **striata.** Cream. May. 6 inches.

The modest violet flowers please us all in the earliest days of spring, when they come forth to greet us. They do well either in the sunlight or in partial shade.



NEW RUDBECKIA LACINIATA "GOLDEN GLOW."

The Rudbeckias are among the most beautiful of our fall-blooming Wild Flowers, and are always greatly admired. Until recently no effort had been made to improve them as has been done with nearly all other flowers. But with the introduction of the "Golden Glow," we have a variety that would seem to defy improvement, as it is in itself a remarkably beautiful form. The parent has but single flowers, yellow petals with a purple conical disk in the centre; but, as will be seen by the illustration this disk is entirely hidden by the mass of petals which go to make up this double flower.

The plant is entirely hardy, and will thrive in poor soils, though attaining the greatest perfection in a rich, moist, loamy one. It grows to a height of six feet, blooms profusely and continuously, and makes a desirable plant for cut-flower purposes.

Wm. Falconer, in *Gardening*, says of it: "* * * it is a good thing, and more elegant and beautiful than the double-flowered sun-flower (*Helianthus multiflorus* fl. pl.) We got a little plant of it last winter, and in the spring planted it out in the garden in good soil. It is now six feet high, much branched, the branches inclining upwards and in bloom. We hail it with delight as being one of the most distinct and beautiful large growing, hardy perennials that have been introduced for years."

Price, 35 cents each. 3 for \$1 00. \$2 50 per 10.

HARDY GRASSES.

Figures in parenthesis indicate about the height of the plant when fully grown.

Arundo donax. (12 to 15 feet.) Strong clumps, 50 cents each. \$3 50 per 10.

" **var. variegata.** (5 to 7 feet.) Strong clumps, 50 cents each.

Bambusa Metake. (5 to 6 ft.) Evergreen. Strong clumps, 50 cents each.

Calamagrostis stricta variegata. (8 to 10 inches.) 25 cents each. \$2 50 per 10 \$10 00 per 100. Extra sized clumps, 35 to 50 cents.

Erianthus Ravenna. (8 to 10 feet.) Strong clumps, 50 cents each.

Festuca glauca. (6 to 8 inches) 25 cents each. \$20 00 per 100.
Eulalia Japonica. (8 to 10 feet.) 35 cents each. \$2 50 per 10.

\$15 00 per 100. Extra sized clumps, 50 cents to \$1 00 each.

" **var. variegata.** (5 to 7 feet.) 35 cents each. \$2 50 per 10. \$15 00 per 100. Extra sized clumps, 50 cents to \$1 00 each.

" **var. gracillima univittata.** (5 to 7 feet.) 35 cents each. \$2 50 per 10. \$15 00 per 100. Extra sized clumps, 50 cents to \$1 00 each.

" **var. Zebrina.** (5 to 7 ft.) 35 cents each. \$2 50 per 10. \$15 00 per 100. Extra sized clumps, 50 cents to \$1 00 each.

Suggestions to Planters.



WHEN PLACING YOUR ORDER for nursery stock, there are many points that should receive your consideration before buying. As a rule, an inexperienced buyer is apt to be led astray by nurserymen who offer goods at a "low price" unaware that there is a wide difference in the quality of nursery stock,—in fact as much as there is in any other line of goods.

Our firm has been well and favorably known for nearly half a century, and our stock has a reputation among the Superintendents of Parks, Cemeteries, and large private places, for its excellent quality and the favorable results achieved from its use.

Our prices should not be compared with those of other nurserymen, for the reason that you cannot compare the stock itself. If a tree is not healthy, if it is hide-bound, has been starved or has poor roots, it is dear at any price. You will find that our trees have vigorous growth; they are healthy, well-rooted, and will stand transplanting better than nursery stock as it is generally offered.

Our plants are constantly manured and continually cultivated, so that they are in most perfect health and condition for moving.

These points are worth considering when placing your orders.

If you expect to plant large quantities, send us a list of what you require, stating the number wanted of each kind of plant and the size, and we will send you a special estimate.

Thomas Meehan & Sons,

Nurserymen and Landscape Engineers,

Germantown, Philadelphia.

FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS.

STANDARD APPLES.

50 cents to \$1.00 each.

We call particular attention to the extra-sized apples enumerated in this list. They will give every satisfaction to customers who are anxious to secure fruiting trees at the earliest possible time. There is no difficulty in transplanting these trees, as many suppose, and, if they are pruned more or less at the time of planting, and set in good, rich soil, they will make a stout growth the first year, and probably set fruit the second season. They can be packed in quite small bales, considering their size, and shipped to any distance without any danger of losses. We have frequently transplanted this sized tree without losing a single one, and this, too, when late in the spring.

American Golden Russet. One of the most delicious apples. Medium sized; dark yellow, sprinkled with russet with a tinge of red on the exposed side. Flesh yellowish, very tender and juicy, with a rich spicy flavor. Winter.

Baldwin. Probably the best known apple now in cultivation. The fruit is large, bright red. Flesh crisp, juicy and rich. The tree is a vigorous grower, and very productive. Winter.

Ben Davis. A very desirable variety, on account of its productiveness. Fruit large and very handsome, striped with red and yellow. It is of good quality, and the fruit can be kept throughout the winter. Winter.

Cornell's Fancy. A beautiful apple, much esteemed for table use. The tree is a vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit is of medium size, oblong; waxen yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson. Flesh white, tender, crisp, and juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Fall.

Duchess of Oldenburg. A sort that is very popular, because of its many excellent qualities. The tree is a strong grower and a young and abundant bearer. Fruit large, streaked with red and yellow. Flesh tender and juicy with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. September.

Early Harvest. Taking into account its beauty, its excellent qualities for the dessert and for cooking, and also its productiveness, we think it one of the finest apples yet known. Fruit medium-sized, skin bright straw color when fully ripe, with a few faint white dots. Flesh very white, tender and juicy, crisp, with a rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor. August.

Fallwater. This is a very strong grower and enormously productive. Skin yellowish-green, shaded with dull red. Flesh greenish-white, juicy, crisp, rather tender, pleasant sub-acid flavor. Of excellent quality. Winter.

Fall Pippin. The Fall Pippin is a noble fruit, and is considered the first of Autumn apples in the Middle States, where its beauty, large size and its delicious flavor for the table or for cooking, render it very popular. Skin yellowish-green, with a tinge of brownish-blush on one side. Flesh white, tender and mellow, with a rich, aromatic flavor. Winter.

Gravenstein. A German apple, considered to be one of the finest in that country, which reputation is fully sustained here, as it is unquestionably a fruit of first quality. It is very productive and an early bearer. Fruit large, bright yellow, and beautifully dashed and pencilled with light and deep red and orange. Flesh tender and crisp with a high-flavored, somewhat aromatic taste. Fall.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Fruit large, yellow, shaded and striped with red. Flesh tender, yellowish, crisp, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid, slightly aromatic. An excellent sort. Winter.

Maiden's Blush. Fruit medium sized, with a delicate, waxen appearance, pale lemon-yellow, with a brilliant crimson cheek. Flesh white, tender and pleasant, sub-acid. Fall.

Red Astrachan. Tree an abundant and regular bearer. It is of good quality, and a handsome dessert apple. Fruit of medium size, almost entirely covered with deep crimson, with greenish yellow streaks. Flesh white, crisp, moderately juicy, with an agreeable, rich, acid flavor. Summer.

Ridge Pippin. Yellow, slightly shaded, sprinkled with russet and crimson dots. Flesh yellowish, juicy, crisp, with a sweet, slightly aromatic flavor. Late winter.

Roman Stem. Fruit of medium size, yellowish-white, sprinkled, with patches of dark russet. Flesh tender, juicy, with a rich, pleasant, musky flavor. A good sort, and a very productive one. Winter.

Rome Beauty. Fruit large, yellow, shaded and striped with bright red. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. Winter.

Roxbury Russet. This is one of the best known and most popular sorts. The tree is a prodigious bearer, and the fruit keeps until late spring. Fruit medium size, dull green, covered with brownish-yellow russet. Flesh greenish-white, moderately juicy, with a rather rich, sub-acid flavor. Winter.

Smith's Cider. We recommend this apple above all others for Eastern Pennsylvania. It is enormously productive and a regular bearer. Fruit medium sized, yellow, though almost covered with large red stripes and shades. Flesh white, tender and juicy, of a pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. Winter.

Sweet Bough. A very fine apple, of best quality, perhaps only second to the Early Harvest. It is not quite as good for cooking, being too sweet, but it is an excellent table apple. Fruit medium sized, pale greenish yellow. Flesh white, very tender and crisp, with a rich, sweet, sprightly flavor. Tree bears abundantly. Summer.

Wine Sap. Tree an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium-sized, dark red, with a few streaks. Flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. Winter.

Yellow Transparent. An apple of somewhat recent introduction from Russia, but which has been found remarkably desirable in this country. It is a very early bearer, young trees in nursery rows frequently having fruit on them. The fruit is of medium size, pale yellow. Flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid. Summer.

York Imperial. Fruit red. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid. The tree is a good bearer. We consider this to be one of the best apples for Eastern Pennsylvania. Early winter.

CRAB APPLES.

50 to 75 cents each.

Red Siberian. Fruit small, yellow, with scarlet cheek. Bears early and abundantly, and can be depended on to bear regularly every year. September and October.

Transcendent. This sort is immensely productive. Fruit bright red. September and October.

Yellow Siberian. Fruit large, and of a beautiful golden yellow. September and October.

Van Wyck Sweet. Fruit large, yellow, shaded light red. Flesh tender and sweet. October and November.

APRICOTS.

50 cents each. Extra sized, \$1.00 each.

- Breda.** Small, round, dull orange, marked with red in the sun; flesh orange colored, juicy and rich. July.
- Moor Park.** One of the largest and finest apricots; yellow, with red cheek. Flesh orange, sweet and juicy. Very productive.

ASPARAGUS.

\$1.25 per 100. \$8.00 per 1000.

The plants we offer are not such as are usually sold by nurserymen and seedsmen, but are good, strong plants, three years old. These will be ready for cutting much sooner than smaller plants would. As we do not dig them before they are needed, our plants are always fresh and produce good results.

Conover's Colossal.

BLACKBERRIES.

Strong canes, 75 cents per 10. \$5.00 per 100.

- Dorchester.** An excellent, productive variety, and a vigorous grower. Fruit large, black, juicy, and of good quality. Ripens about August 1st
- Kittatinny.** A strong grower; canes very hardy and productive. Fruit large, rich glossy black, moderately firm, juicy, rich, sweet, excellent. Ripens early and continues a long time. One of the most valuable sorts for general planting.
- Lawton.** An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size; delicious when fully ripe, but turns black in advance of ripening. Medium to late.
- Wilson's Early.** A hardy and productive variety. Fruit large, black, and very sweet. A very early sort.
- Wilson Junior.** Noted for its productiveness. There is no other blackberry that can compare with it in size and quality. Fruit large, luscious and sweet. Ripens earlier than its parent.

DEWBERRY.

\$1.00 per 10.

The Dewberry is now planted in every garden, as the fruit ripens before the Blackberry. The Lucretia is an improved sort and of great merit. The fruit is large and good, having that sweet, juicy flavor peculiar to the wild sort. Should be treated the same as Blackberries.

Lucretia.

CHERRIES.

50 cents each. Extra size, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

Many planters fail in transplanting the Cherry, because they either do not prune the trees or they allow them to bloom the first year. Both exhaust the sap in the tree before the roots start out and produce a fresh supply. The Cherry should be pruned very much, and besides this, all the flower buds should be picked off.

- Black Eagle.** Fruit large, heart-shaped. Skin deep purple, or nearly black. Flesh deep purple, tender, with a rich, highly flavored juice, superior to the old Black Heart. Ripens early in July.
- Early Purple.** An indispensable variety among the early sorts. It is a prolific bearer, and one of the first to ripen. Medium size, dark red, becoming purple at maturity. Flesh tender, purple and juicy, with a rich and sweet flavor. Early June.
- Early Richmond.** This is what is known as the Sour or Pie Cherry. It is largely planted on account of the large size of its fruit and its excellent quality. The tree is a prodigious bearer, rarely failing to produce a large and full crop. It does not grow quite as large as the Sweet Cherries, but it commences to bear at a younger age. Fruit rather above medium in size, dark red, almost black when fully ripe. Flesh juicy, rich, acid. Last of June.
- Gov. Wood.** A very productive variety and one of the most desirable. Fruit large, light yellow, shaded and marbled with bright red. Flesh nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Middle of June.
- May Duke.** An excellent variety and very productive. Fruit large, dark red, juicy, sub-acid, rich. Ripens a long time in succession. June.

Rockport. A strong grower and a good bearer. Fruit large, bright red, shaded with pale amber. Flesh firm, juicy, sweet, rich, with an excellent flavor. Ripens early in June just before May Duke.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. This is one of the best varieties, and is largely planted on account of the very large size of the fruit and its excellent quality and productiveness. Fruit deep black, flesh dark, tender, very juicy, fine flavor. July.

White Caroon. Similar to the old White Ox-Heart, but of much better quality. Fruit large, yellowish-white, firm and juicy.

Windsor. One of the best of the late varieties. Fruit large, liver-colored. Flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. July.

Yellow Spanish. A very popular variety and very productive. Fruit large, pale yellow, with a bright red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy and delicious. End of June.

CURRANTS.

\$1.50 per 10. \$10.00 per 100.

Extra sized, 4 year plants, \$2.50 per 10.

The Black Currant makes excellent tarts and preserves. The Cherry and the Versailles have large berries and bunches, and are very desirable. The fruit of Fay's Prolific is as large as Versailles, and it has a longer bunch.

Black Naples.
Cherry. Red
Versailles. Red.

White Grape.
Fay's Prolific. Red.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The Downing and Smith's Improved are more largely planted than any other sort, as they bear enormous crops every season. They are strong, vigorous growers and require no more than ordinary attention in the garden.

The Industry is one of the English sorts, which has been found to do well in this country if a little attention be given it. A moist, cool soil, somewhat shaded, exactly suits it, and by keeping a mulch of manure constantly around it on the surface of the ground and a few stones on it, it will be all that is necessary. Fruit large, red and is produced abundantly.

Downing. \$1 50 per 10. \$10 00 per 100

Smith's Improved. \$1 50 per 10. \$10 00 per 100.

Industry. 25 cents each. \$2 00 per 10.

GRAPES.

BLACK VARIETIES.

25 cents each. \$2.00 per 10. \$15.00 per 100.

- Barry.** (Roger's No. 43.) Bunch large, but rather short. Berries large, delicate, sweet and tender. Vine vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord
- Clinton.** This is valued for its lateness and its keeping qualities. Bunches small and very compact. It is not a sweet grape until very ripe. A vigorous grower, and is very useful where a strong and rapid growing vine is wanted for covering arbors or trellises.
- Concord.** Probably the best known and most largely grown of all grapes. Bunch large; berries sweet, tender and juicy. Medium early. It is very productive and always reliable.
- Hartford Prolific.** Hardy, vigorous and productive. Bunch large and rather compact. Berry large, black. Flesh sweet and juicy. Ripens among the earliest.
- Moore's Early.** A strong grower and moderately prolific. Bunch medium; berry large, flesh pulpy and of good quality. One of the first to ripen.
- Wilder.** (Rogers' No. 4.) A very hardy and vigorous vine, and a prolific bearer. It is a very good kind and ripens about the same time as the Concord. Bunch large, and compact; flesh tender, sweet and juicy.
- Worden.** Bunch large, compact; berries larger than Concord, and it ripens a few days earlier; excellent flavor.

RED, REDDISH AND PURPLE VARIETIES.

Brighton. Bunch large and well formed; berries above medium to large. It is of excellent quality and flavor. Ripens early, with the Delaware.

STANDARD PEARS.

We call particular attention to the trees marked "bearing size." These are very large trees, transplanted two years ago, and which are from 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter, and from 6 to 10 feet in height. They are fine stock and will give general satisfaction, when it is desirable to get fruit as soon as possible. These trees will transplant quite easily; but should be pruned more or less when moved. The trees marked at 75 cents and \$1 00 are very nice young trees, and as a rule are larger than those usually offered as extra stock by many nurserymen.

Bartlett. Though an old variety, this is still probably the most popular of all, and is, perhaps, more largely planted than any other kind. It seems to bear abundantly in all locations, and can be relied on to bear more or less of a crop every year. Fruit large, skin thin, smooth, a clear yellow; flesh white, very fine-grained. It is full of juice; sweet and high flavored. Last of August. 75 cents to \$1 50 each.

Belle Lucrative. This is an excellent fall pear. Medium size; pale yellowish-green, slightly russet; flesh juicy, sugary and delicious. Last of September. 75 cents to \$1 50 each.

Beurre d'Anjou. This is one of the very best varieties; fruit large, greenish-yellow, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with pale crimson; flesh white, melting and juicy. This variety is one of the best for cultivating in Eastern Pennsylvania, and it can generally be relied on to bear a good crop. October. 75 cents to \$1 00 each.

Buffum. A variety of the first quality. It is a strong, upright grower, bearing large, regular crops, and it is also a very handsome fruit. Fruit of medium size; skin fair, deep yellow, with bright blush on one side of the fruit; flesh white, buttery, sweet and of excellent flavor. September. 75 cents each. Extra sized, \$1 50 to \$2 00 each.

Clapp's Favorite. An excellent and very productive sort. Fruit large; skin thin, pale lemon-yellow with bright red cheek; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy and sweet. It should be gathered about one week before maturing and allowed to ripen in the dark. It ripens about two weeks before the Bartlett. August. 75 cents to \$1 75 each.

Duchess d'Angouleme. A well-known late pear, which is largely grown. It is one of the best for growing as a dwarf. Fruit large; yellow, spotted with russet; very juicy and of excellent flavor. Ripens in October, and will keep all winter. 75 cents to \$1 00 each.

Flemish Beauty. An old variety but still very largely planted. Bears early and abundantly; fruit large; pale yellow, but mostly covered with patches of russet-brown; flesh yellowish-white, juicy, melting, very saccharine and rich. It should be gathered from the trees before it is matured and allowed to ripen in the dark. It has a remarkably fine flavor. September. Extra sized, \$1 50 to \$2 00 each.

Howell. A valuable and desirable variety; fruit rather large; light waxy yellow, thickly sprinkled with very small russet dots; flesh white, juicy, melting. We consider it one of the standard sorts. September. 75 cents to \$1 00 each. Extra sized, \$1 50 to \$1 75 each.

Idaho. A new variety which has been highly recommended by all who have fruited it. It is described as being exceedingly productive. Fruit large and of excellent quality; skin golden-yellow, with russet spots; flesh white, fine-grained, very tender and buttery, with a rich, subdued acid flavor. Ripens a month later than the Bartlett, and will keep for a long time. First of October. 75 cents to \$1 00 each.

Kieffer. This is a very vigorous-growing sort, which seems to thrive everywhere. It is a handsome and regular bearer, producing fruit of large size; skin rich, golden-yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots; flesh slightly coarse, juicy and melting. It bears early, and the fruit can be kept for some time. It should not be allowed to over-bear, and to get the best quality of fruit, it should be ripened in the dark. \$1 00 each. Extra sized, \$1 50 to \$2 00 each.

Lawrence. A desirable winter variety. It is an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium size; lemon-yellow, flesh white, juicy, melting and sweet. It can very easily be kept until the first of February. November. 75 cents to \$1 50 each.

Delaware. This variety is probably as well known as the Concord. Bunches of medium size and compact; berries small, light red, sweet with a musky aroma.

Lindley. (Rogers' 14.) Very vigorous and productive; bunches medium size, compact, red; flesh tender, sweet and juicy. Ripens before the Concord.

Salem. (Rogers' 53.) Bunches large and compact; berries large and darker in color than Catawba; flesh tender, juicy and sweet; ripens after the Delaware.

WHITE VARIETIES.

Duchess. Bunch medium and compact; berries medium; skin thick; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, and in quality ranks as best. Very vigorous and productive; ripens before the Concord.

Lady. Bunch medium; berries large, with thin skin; pulp tender, sweet and pleasant; ripens early.

Martha. A very productive variety; bunch medium, not very compact; berries large; flesh similar to Concord, perhaps a little sweeter; ripens a few days earlier than Concord. An excellent white variety.

Niagara. This is perhaps one of the most popular grapes of recent production. It is a very strong grower and does not seem as much subject to mildew as many of the other sorts. We find it particularly desirable for Eastern Pennsylvania. Bunches large, compact; berries large; skin thin, but tough; flesh slightly pulpy, tender and sweet. It has somewhat of a foxy odor before it is fully ripened; but when mature this is lost to a great extent; ripens with the Concord.

Pocklington This is a strong and vigorous grower; bunch medium; berry large; flesh pulpy, juicy, and of fair quality; ripens after the Concord.

PEACHES.

One year old, 25 cents each. \$2. 00 per 10. \$15.00 per 100.

Peaches do well in all situations, except low, damp ones, and even in these they succeed for a time. It is a mistaken idea some have that they do not thrive in this district. Few fruits give more satisfaction for the time it lasts than a peach tree. The tree should be well pruned when transplanted.

Alexander Early. Medium size. Skin greenish-white, nearly covered with deep rich red. Tree very productive. One of the best early varieties. July.

Amsden's June. Medium size. Skin white, nearly covered with purple. Flesh juicy and sweet. July.

Crawford's Early. A very fine, large yellow peach of excellent quality. Tree exceedingly prolific. One of the most popular sorts. Early September.

Crawford's Late. An excellent yellow peach; very large and productive. Late September.

Crosbey. Valuable especially for the unusual hardness of its fruit buds. Medium; bright yellow with crimson splashes and stripes, very attractive; flesh bright yellow, red at the pit, juicy, rich. An abundant and regular bearer. Ripens before Crawford's Late.

Elberta. Large; yellow with red cheek, juicy and of high quality; flesh yellow and melting. A very valuable sort. September.

Hale's Early. Medium size; flesh white, of good quality. Middle August

Morris White. Medium size. Creamy white with red cheek. Flesh white and juicy. Middle of September.

Mountain Rose. Large, round. Skin white, partly covered with dark red; flesh white and very good. Early September.

Oldmixon. Large, white and red. Flesh pale and juicy. A very productive and valuable variety. Middle of September.

Rivers' Early. Large, creamy-white with pink cheek. Rich flavor. One of the best of the early varieties.

Stump the World. A handsome red and white sort. Good size and quality. Very productive. End of September.

Susquehanna. A very large yellow peach; melting, rich and fine. Early October.

Troth's Early. Well-known in market as a good red, early sort. Early August.

Wager. A very late, lemon-colored peach of good quality. October.

Ward's Late. An excellent late peach. Flesh nearly white; excellent flavor. Last September.

Louise Bonne. Fruit large; pale green, overspread with brownish-red in the sun; flesh white, very juicy and melting, with a rich and excellent flavor. It is a vigorous grower and very productive. September. Extra sized, \$1 50 to \$2 00 each.

Manning's Elizabeth. An exceedingly productive variety and one of the most desirable sorts of its season. Fruit of medium size; bright yellow, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and very melting, with a saccharine, but very sprightly aromatic character. We consider it one of the best small pears and a beautiful dessert fruit. August. Extra sized, \$1 50 to \$2 00 each.

Seckel. The Seckel Pear is well known everywhere as one of the finest varieties ripening in its season. It is an abundant bearer, though it does not commence to bear as early as some other varieties. Fruit medium size; dull yellowish-brown, with russet red cheek; flesh white, very juicy and melting, with a rich spicy flavor. It ripens gradually, in the house, from the end of August until the end of October. 75 cents to \$1 50 each.

Sheldon. This bears abundantly. Fruit medium; skin greenish-yellow, mostly covered with light russet; flesh white, very juicy, melting and sweet. We consider it one of the best pears in its season and recommend it highly. October. 75 cents to \$1 00 each. Extra sized, \$1 50 to \$2 00 each.

Vermont Beauty. Described as an abundant early bearer and very productive. Fruit of medium size; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, juicy, and of the best quality. It has an excellent flavor. It is considered one of the most desirable of recent introductions. Is one of the most beautiful pears in its general appearance. October. 75 cents to \$1 00 each.

Wilder. This is one of the newer varieties and is very highly recommended. It is a very abundant and regular bearer. Fruit of medium size; greenish-yellow, with red cheek; handsome; melting; sweet; pleasant. First of August. 75 cents to \$1 00 each.

DWARF PEARS.

50 cents each. Extra sized, 75 cents each.

Bartlett. September.

Beurre d'Anjou. Winter.

Clapp's Favorite. Middle of August.

Duchess d'Angouleme. End of October.

Kieffer. October.

Lawrence. Winter.

Seckel. September and October.

PLUMS.

75 cents each. Extra sized, \$1.00 each.

Bradshaw. Large and early; dark violet red; juicy and good. Very productive.

Imperial Cage. Medium size, greenish, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree, a strong grower and very productive. Middle of August.

Lombard. Medium size. Violet Red. Flesh yellow and juicy. A strong grower and bears well. September.

Reine Claude. Large size, and of fine flavor; green. Hangs long on tree. Middle to end of September.

German Prune. Medium size, blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive. September.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

Extra sized trees, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

The Japanese Plums are of comparatively recent introduction, but they have been found very successful and are now being largely planted. This is especially the case in Eastern Pennsylvania, where plums have hitherto almost universally failed. They are extremely productive, are of excellent quality, and the trees are very hardy and vigorous. Though they are more or less attacked here by the Curculio, it does not seem to injure them, and the fruit matures in perfect condition.

Abundance. Very large; lemon-yellow, nearly over-spread with bright cherry; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich, and highly perfumed. It is an abundant and an annual bearer. August.

Burbank. Very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color, and ripening later in the season. Fruit large; color cherry-red; flesh deep yellow. Very sweet. Tree a vigorous grower, and usually begins to bear the second year after being transplanted. Last of August.

Willard. This is, perhaps, the best of the Japanese Plums. It is a vigorous grower. When ripe it is a dark red, bordering on purple. It will keep for a long time, not being inclined to decay. It is an extremely early variety, ripening a month before Abundance, and before any other plum, European or Native. For several years in Geneva, New York, it has ripened July 15th to 20th.

QUINCE.

50 cents each. Extra sized 75 cents to \$1.00 each.

The Quince needs good, moist, cool, well-drained soil to grow in.

Meech's Prolific. Strong grower and productive, and commences to bear when quite young.

Orange. Though many new varieties have been introduced in recent years, this sort is still considered the best of all. It is a good grower, very productive, and the fruit is the largest size.

RASPBERRIES.

Strong canes, \$1.00 per 10. \$6.00 per 100.

Raspberries are often said to run out, but with attention to enriching the ground, keeping the soil cool, and cutting out of weak canes, to strengthen the others, the good old kinds are as good yet as many of the newer ones. Although generally unnecessary, some think it pays to cover the canes in winter, either by tying with straw, or bending down and covering with a few inches of earth.

Caroline. Yellow. Canes very hardy.

Cuthbert. Hardy, sweet and productive. Deep crimson.

Gregg. We grow this for those who like our native black raspberries. This is an improved sort, and prolific bearer.

Hansell. Medium size, bright crimson, firm; flavor fine, canes vigorous, hardy and productive. Earliest of all.

Thompson's Early. Medium sized, red, vigorous and productive. Particularly desirable for its early ripening.

Turner. A very hardy sort, which makes it a great favorite with planters. Red, moderately firm, sweet and juicy, and of very good quality.

RHUBARB.

Strong roots, 25 cents.

The Rhubarb likes a very deep, rich soil, and in planting, plenty of manure should be used. The following sorts are all good.

Linnæus.

Magnum Bonum.

Prince Albert.

Victoria.

Kelway's Queen.

STRAWBERRIES.

Ordinary runners, \$1.00 per 100.

For general cultivation, plants are best in beds. These should be four feet wide, and should contain three rows of plants. The two outside rows should be planted nine inches from the edges of the bed, and the inner one in the center of it, with the plants fifteen inches from each other in the rows. All runners should be removed as soon as formed, as much more fruit of larger size will result from this practice. Beds should be renewed about every two years.

When winter has fairly set in, say towards the middle of December, a slight covering of well-rotted manure is very beneficial.

What may be thought of a certain variety of strawberry depends very much on soil and situation. Still some are nearly always good, and as such we would name Sharpless, Capt. Jack, Cumberland, Chas. Downing and Bubach.

Captain Jack.

Bubach.

Cumberland Triumph.

Charles Downing.

Sharpless.

Gandy.

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Interesting Information

and Instruction



is given to amateurs and others in all branches of gardening, which embraces planting, pruning and care of all kinds of trees, shrubs, evergreens, hardy border plants, etc., etc., vegetable gardening, fruit orchards, conservatory work; in nature in its botanical features, of the woods and fields—so productive of those lovable things—the wild flowers and ferns; new or rare plants; biographical and literary subjects, and in fact all horticultural topics, in

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